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The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,779 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY. 1886.
L ROME	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	7th Sept.
M MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Aikinson	14th ,,
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Johnsons	21st Friday
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	1st Oct.
L SUTLEJ	4149	800	A. H. Johnson	5th ,,
M BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	14th ,,
L THAMES	4101	500	W. A. Seaton	22nd ,,
— GWALIOR	2753	500	R. Hazelwood	29th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M. via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	17th ,,
CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	1st Oct.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	15th ,,
HYDASPES	2981	500	G. Scrivener	29th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, August 31, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" " to Marseilles " 520, " 360.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000 800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	18th Oct.	20th Nov.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000 600	20th Oct.	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	15th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Tons.	To sail
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	6th Sept.
BORMIDA	3,503	15th Oct.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 27, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
PANDORA	T. Radonicich	3,500	500	16th Sept.
POSEIDON	G. Doncich	4,000	550	25th Sept.
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger	3,500	550	3rd October
THISBE	A. Ballovich	3,500	500	16th ,,
VORWARTS	F. Radonicich	2,800	450	3rd Nov.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,000	600	16th ,,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1886.
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200	550	2nd Oct.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 25th August 1886.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers, without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may be obtained free on application.

SCOTT & Co, M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,

VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma, After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON:
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, AND REVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.

BOMBAY: THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.

Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 3rd September, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 6th September, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th September, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, the 9th September, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st September, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.

Cash, ½ bottle, Re. 1-12; per bottle, Rs. 3.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

A FAVOURITE Wine from the District of BORDEAUX. This Wine has been well established in public favour for many years. Its sales are the largest, and it is unquestionably the best value in the Indian Market.

Qts. Rs. 11-8 per doz. Pints Rs. 6-8 per doz. Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET

POSSESSES GOOD BODY WITH PLEASING FLAVOUR.

TREACHER and Co.'s importation of this wine is unequalled at the price; the great demand and the good repute it has obtained sufficiently testifies to its excellence.

Per doz. Cash, qts. Rs. 14-8, pints Rs. 8-0.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

JAVA CIGARS.

THE JAVA GEMS.

THESE are prepared specially for TREACHER & Company, from the very finest selected Tobacco. In Flavour and Aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.

They are described by an old Indian of upwards of twenty years' residence "as being the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

Java Gems	No. 1 per box of 100		Rs. 3-8
"	No. 2	"	" 3-4
"	No. 3	"	" 3-0

TEACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDIAN CIGARS,

PREPARED at TRICHINOPOLY, MADRAS PRESIDENCY, expressly for TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

		Cash Prices.
TREACHER'S NOBLE'S CHEROOTS, without Straw	per Box of 100	Rs. 1 12
TREACHER'S DAWSON'S CHEROOTS, with Straw	" 100	" 1 12
TREACHER'S THOMSON'S CHEROOTS, with Straw	" 100	" 1 14
TREACHER'S HAVANNAH, CIGAR SHAPE	" 100	" 2 0
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, CIGAR SHAPE	" 100	" 1 14
TREACHER'S DINDIGUL CHEROOTS, with Straw	" 100	" 2 4
TREACHER'S MUSTER, Barrel Shape	" 100	" 2 2
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, CIGAR Shape	" 100	" 3 0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CAMP KIT.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, have the largest and best Stock in India of every description of Camp Furniture and Necessaries.

All Orders executed with the utmost promptitude.

CAMP FURNITURE.	COOKING STOVES.
CAMP BEDS.	DESPATCH BOXES.
WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS.	DRESSING CASES, TO ROLL UP.
TRUNKS AND PORTMANTEAUX.	POCKET FILTERS.
UNIFORM CASES AND COURIER BAGS.	WATER BOTTLES.
ENAMELLED IRON WARE.	DRINKING CUPS.
WARREN'S COOKING POTS.	SPIRIT FLASKS.
CANTEENS.	MILITARY HAND LANTERNS.
	DRESSING CASES, SOLID LEATHER.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
of the highest quality.

MEDICINE CHESTS.	LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
CLINICAL AND POCKET THERMOMETERS.	SMOKED AND TINTED EYE-PRESERVERS.
BRAND'S PREPARATIONS.	FIELD-GLASSES.
CHOLERA TINCTURE.	QUININE.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,

No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

TREACHER'S
HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.

TREACHER & Co. have the utmost confidence in recommending these choice Spirits; in purity, quality, and excellence they are unsurpassed by any in India.

		Cash per doz. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S Superior Old A pure wholesome spirit.	HOLLANDS	28 0
TREACHER'S Old Plymouth Dry and Pure, very palatable flavour.	GIN	20 0
TREACHER'S Dry Unsweetened A perfectly pure spirit, very superior.	GIN	20 0
TREACHER'S Sweetened Old Tom High quality and delicate flavour.	GIN	18 0
TREACHER'S Finest Old Jamaica	RUM	24 0
TREACHER'S Old Irish A fine matured spirit, soft and mellow.	WHISKY	24 0
TREACHER'S Invalid Specially adapted for medical use.	BRANDY****	60 0
TREACHER'S Fine Old Pale Soft and delicate, much appreciated.	BRANDY ***	37 0
TREACHER'S Old Pale A very choice and matured spirit.	BRANDY **	33 0
TREACHER'S Pale A sound and good peg Brandy.	BRANDY *	28 0
TREACHER'S Glenlivet A blend of the finest Original Highland Whiskies of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.	WHISKY	24 0

TREACHER'S Special Liqueur GLENLIVET WHISKY, a Genuine Ripe Old Whisky, its rich flavour and aroma are due to age alone. Price per doz. Rs. 27.

WINE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

NEW MUSIC.
SONGS.

AFTER SUNDOWN.
AT ANCHOR.
ALONE ON THE RAFT.
BID ME GOOD BYE.
BRAVE SENTINEL, THE.
CALVARY.
DRIFTING AND DREAMING.
GLORY TO THEE MY GOD THIS NIGHT.
I AM WAITING.
IT CAME WITH THE MERRY MAY.
JACK AT SEA.
JACK'S ASLEEP.
JERUSALEM.
LOVE THAT CAME TOO LATE.
MANY A MILE AWAY.
MARGUERITE.
MY LOVE AND I.
NOTHING FOR LOVE.
NUMBER TWO.
OLD FASHIONS.
PEACE PERFECT PEACE.
SOME ONE'S SWEETHEART.
WHEN THE CHILDREN ARE ASLEEP.
YOUNG BRIGADE, THE.

VOCAL DUETS.

FRIENDSHIP.
MAYING.
GATES OF THE WEST.
GUIDE ME, GUIDE ME.

DANCE MUSIC.

SWINGING	WALTZ.	FAN, THE	WALTZ
AFTER SUNDOWN	"	LES SOURIERS	"
JOY	"	MY SWEETHEART	SCHOTTISCHE.
MIKADO	"	PUG	POLKA.
LES CERISE	"	TOBBY	"

PIANOFORTE SOLOS.

AIR A LA ROUREE.
MIGNON GAVOTTE.
SYLVIA (POZZICATI.)
POLISH DANCE.
RIGANDON (ROFF).
MIKADO, THE.

CATALOGUES POST FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE EARL OF DUFFERIN,

VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, IS PLEASED TO APPOINT

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) WILLIAM BERESFORD, Major,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Calcutta, 23rd January, 1886.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL.
THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY

KALBADEVIE ROAD,
(ABOVE KALBADEVIE POST OFFICE,)

BEG to announce to the Nobilities and Gentries of Bombay that they have opened a First Class Studio" under an eminent Artist from Europe, who has an experience of fifteen years in the largest studios of Paris, Berlin and Hamburg, undertake to execute business in every branch of Photographic, Oilpainting and enlarging from minature to life size in the best styles at moderate prices.

Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Office open from 8 a. m. to 6. p. m. for any previous engagements.

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SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD AND CLARK,

PAINT, VARNISH, JAPAN AND COLOR MANUFACTURERS,
7, CALEDONIAN ROAD, LONDON, N.;
10 AVENUE BUGEAUD, PARIS;
138 and 140 VAUXHALL RD. LIVERPOOL.
AND
1, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY,

Keep a large stock of first quality Varnishes, Paints, &c., in their BOMBAY GODOWNS.

PRICE LISTS AND OTHER PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

GUYOT'S TAR CAPSULES
CONTAINING PURE NORWEGIAN PINE TAR.

A specific for CHEST AFFECTIONS such as obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Phthisis irritation of the Chest and Lungs, also Catarrh of the bladder, etc.

The use of the Capsules, combined with that of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a lotion, will promptly cure ECZEMA, DHOBY'S ITCH, RINGWORM, PRICKLY-HEAT and all other skin-diseases.

The Capsules are specially recommended to those persons who have an aversion for the taste of Tar as a drink, and two or three them taken before meals possess the same medicinal properties as ne Table spoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution.

The name of Guyot is stamped on each Capsule, and the labels bear E. Guyot's signature printed in three colours, without which none are genuine.

Manufactory—19 rue Jacob, Paris.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—TREACHER & Co., LD., KEMP & Co., LD., THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER MADON & Co., LD.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
OPTICIANS, &c.
PRICE LIST OF BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES
OF MESSRS. MARCKS' OWN MAKE

Single Temple Spectacles—Gold 30, Silver 20, Steel		10-0
Turnpin do. " 36 " 25 "		10-0
Sporting or Billiard do. " 40 " 25 "		10-0
Folders or Pince Nez do. " 25 Tortoiseshell		16-0
Do. do. Gilt 6 Steel		6-0
Neutral Tinted Globulars		5-0
Japanese Cap Eye Protectors		8-0
Stirrup Eye Protectors		8-0

Pamphlet and Price List of Dr. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOLE AGENT:
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE:—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks " 23-4 "
In ½ Flasks " 25-4 "

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers

SOLE AGENT:
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT:
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
PHAIDOWNEE.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld. BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS — POONA.

VISITORS TO POONA
CAN PROCURE
EVERY HOUSE AND TABLE REQUISITE.
THE
CHOICEST WINES, PROVISIONS AND STORES
AND ALSO EVERY MEDICAL REQUIREMENT
AT
PHILLIPS AND COMPANY'S,
POONA ESTABLISHMENT.

POONA — PHILLIPS.

PATRONIZED BY

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY,

GENERAL SIR C. G. ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.

Illsutrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

WE have now a VERY LARGE and FRESH Assortment of the above, SPECIALLY ADAPTED for the coming Hot Season.

UNDERVESTS.	Rs. a.
Cotton Lace	from 3 12
Balbriggan Lace	from 7 0
Silk Lace	from 10 0
Brown Merino, Very Fine	from 7 0
White Summer Merino, Very Fine	from 4 8
Silk and Wool, Finest Make and Coolest Wear	from 7 8
International	2 8
Striped Balbriggan, Thin Make	7 8
PANTS OR DRAWERS.	
Brown Merino	from 8 0
White Gauze Merino, Cool and Thin	from 6 8
Anglo-Indian (Silk and Wool to Match) Vests	from 8 8
Striped Balbriggan, new Patterns	from 9 0
International do.	from 3 0

SOCKS.	Rs. a.
Fine Cotton Silk Clocks	per doz. pair 11 8
" " Embroidered Fronts	" 19 0
Lisle Thread, Black, with Clocks	per pair 2 12
Lisle Thread Stripes	per doz. 16 8
Balbriggan New Stripes	from 21 0
PLAIN COLORS DRABS.	
Browns, Seal, Cardinal Navy, &c.	from 21 0
Balbriggan Blue or Black Embroidered Fancy Fronts, for evening wear	per pair 2 12
Summer Merino, New Stripes, and Plain Colors	from 17 8

CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
HOSIERS, SHIRTMAKERS, & OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld. BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

V GAIETY THEATRE. R
THE FASHIONABLE EVENING RESORT.

A GREAT AND GLORIOUS SUCCESS.
OUR BEST RECORDS BEATEN.
A GREAT TRIBUTE TO
ENTERPRISE, EXCELLENCE AND PROGRESSION.
INCREASED POPULARITY
Of there nowned and only
HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY,
The Donators of Mirth and Music,
and
CIRCLE OF ACCOMPLISHED LADIES.

THE ZENITH OF PERFECTION
IN
MODERN MINSTRELIC ART.
THIS THURSDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 2ND.
WILL BE PRESENTED
An entertainment acknowledged as
UNIQUE,
REFINED,
AMUSING
AND
VERSATILE.
Introducing
A SMALL CYCLE OF SONOROSITY,
LOST IN VERBAL PROFOUNDITY,
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!
SMILING BEGINS AT 9.

ADMISSION.
Boxes to hold four.....Rs. 12 | Pit Stalls .....Rs. 2
Orchestra Stalls ..... „ 3 | Pit..... „ 1
Back Seats .....Annas 8.
Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Limited.
Doors open at 8-15. Commence at 9. Carriages at 11 p.m.
T. HUDSON,
Proprietor and Manager.

LATEST OUT!
THE NEW WEED
"MOUNG LOO"
DIRECT FROM BURMA.
Rs. 22-0 .....per 1,000.
Rs. 2-8 .....per box of 100.
A mild, free, and fragrant smoke, specially suited for the present damp weather.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES KONSULAT.

DIE AMTSSTUBE befindet sich MEADOW STREET, No. 10., II. Stock und ist an Wochentagen von 10 bis 4 Uhr geoffnet.
H. BARTELS,
Kaiserlich Deutscher Konsul, a.i.
Bombay, den 1 September, 1886.

IMPERIAL GERMAN CONSULATE.

THE OFFICE has been REMOVED to No. 10, MEADOW STREET, Office-hours from 10 to 4 o'clock.
H. BARTELS,
Act. Imp. German Consul.
Bombay, 1st September, 1886.

NOTICE.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON GINNING COMPANY, Limited.
IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the whole of the property of the above Company will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Company's Offices, Cawnpore, at 8 o'clock in the morning of MONDAY, the 11th of October next, to the highest bidder above the upset price of fifty thousand Rupees.
The property comprises a Horizontal Corlys's Condensing Engine, one boiler by Hicks Hargreaves and Co, and one Boiler by Adamson and Co. with all accessories complete, Hoists, Lathes, Belting, Tools, Blocks, Ropes, Scales, Shafting, &c, &c, 5 Cotton Openers and 30 Gins all by Platt Brothers, Pucca Buildings, Godowns, Out-offices, &c.
The Machinery was imported in 1883-84, and has been but little used.
The property will be sold by Messrs. NARONHA and Co. of Cawnpore, Auctioneers, from whom or from the official Liquidator any further particulars may be obtained.
By Order of the Court,
S. M. JOHNSON,
Official Liquidator.
Cawnpore, 28th August, 1886.

CLARETS.

	Doz. Pts.	Doz. Qts.
South Coast Table Wine.....	9 0	14 0
Claret *	10 8	16 8
Claret **	11 4	18 8
Claret ***	12 0	19 8
Claret ****	13 8	22 8
Claret Medoc	9 0	14 0

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNES,
ROEDERER'S GOLD TOP.
ROEDERER'S GOLD TOP.
CHAMPAGNE,
Well-known for its purity and delicacy.
Per dozen, Rs. 57-0.
ROEDERER'S CRYSTAL
CHAMPAGNE,
A very superior and really high class wine.
Per dozen, Rs. 80.
PAUL PURICUX
CELEBRATED CHAMPAGNE,
A superior favourite wine.
Per doz. quarts, Rs. 50; Pints, Rs. 26-0.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MELVILLE'S "OSSOLINE"
FOR HORSES
IS MOST EFFECTIVE FOR RING BONE AND SIDE BONE,
REMOVES ALL BONE ENLARGEMENTS WITHOUT LEAVING ANY MARK OR BLEMISH.
IS THE MOST VALUABLE CURE FOR BONE SPAVIN.
IS THE SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL PREPARATION FOR THE REMOVAL OF SPLINTS AND CURBS.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2 and Rs. 4-8.
COOPER, MADON and Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA.
USE
MADON'S
VEGETABLE,
RELIABLE,
PLEASANT,
NEVER-FAILING
PULMONIC BALM.
TESTIMONIALS :—
"Your Balm works wonders."
"A few doses, and the child was much better."
"Found it most efficacious."
"Invaluable remedy for affections of the Lungs."
"Thanks; no repetition of attacks."
&c., &c., &c.
To be had at
COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.
From this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona the sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
„ Overland Summary,
„ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,
and for all other publications issuing from this Office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

HANDKERCHIEFS, HANDKERCHIEFS, (ready hemmed) our New Stock arrived by the mail. Hundreds who were disappointed, apply sharp. SHROFF BROTHERS. Prices from annas 12 per doz.

OUR MIRRORS for Drawing, Dressing and Reception Rooms, in artistically designed frames. Catalogues free. L. HARTMANN and Co., 12 Meadow Street.

A THOROUGHLY competent BOOK-KEEPER and ACCOUNTANT, 15 years fair experience, will be open for engagement by 1st October next. Apply X O X, care of this paper.

A READING ROOM and LIBRARY, has been OPENED at Lower Colaba, opposite the Railway Station, on the premises of the Colaba Land and Mill Co., No, 365, from the 1st day of September, 1886.

FOR SALE, on account of owner going home. A handsome GREY ARAB HORSE, 14-2½ hands, 5 years, also a light, easy going Victoria, by Morgan, in good condition. Set Silver Mounted Harness, price Rs. 1,100, or might be sold separately. Apply C. W. care of this paper.

TO LET, the FIRST FLOOR premises opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—FOR SALE, just imported "Charles Stuart" a magnificent Bay, thorough bred English Gelding, age 4 years, height 15-3, winner of second prize for Hunters at Devon County show, May 1886. Pedigree—by "Princes Charlie" dam "Eude" by "Gladiateur." Price Rs. 2,100. To be seen at C. STEPHENS & SONS, Girgaum.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo street.

SWEDE GLOVES, all shade of Tan at Rs. 1-1, unprecedented opportunity for Ladies.—The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Bombay.

PIANO STOOLS.—Morocco-covered, with patent metal boss and screw. Rs. 25 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING! WATERPROOF CLOTHING!! Strong and Durable. Moderately priced.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

A MARVEL of cheapness and beauty, combined with accurate time, 18ct. keyless lady's WATCH, Rs. 50 only.—KANNY & CO., 6, Rampart Row.

TO LET, from 1st September, on Bandora Hill, FURNISHED BUNGALOW with outhouses, &c. For particulars apply to X. Y. Z., care of this paper.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dressmaker and Milliner, 310, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

LOOSE SEEDS, Garden Pumps, Wheel Barrows, Garden Tools, of superior manufacture. Illustrated price lists free.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

S. P. C. K. DEPOT, opposite Cathedral Gate. Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, Story Books, Kindergarten Infant Primers, Form and Colour Boxes, Fancy Pain Stationery.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, Poona-made 120 lbs Regulation Kabul TENT, with bathroom, Rs. 70. Elgin Mills 80 lbs. Regulation Kabul TENT, Rs. 40. Both in good order. Apply S. S. O., Baroda.

JUST RECEIVED, latest fashion MARBLE and GLENDER SHIRTS. Rs. 19, 25 & 27 per dozen. CAMBRIC do Rs. 19, 22, 24 & 29-8 per dozen. Try at Y. A. LACKA'S, near Jackaria Musjid.

SEWING MACHINES—An immense stock of every description, and for all purposes from the best makers, with all the latest improvement and attachments.—H. A. GEYER and Co., Bombay.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN Bombay Civil Service. Price Re. 1; postage 1 anna.

ROLLED Iron Shafting, ½" to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Frictional Couplings, as exhibited by the Kirkstall Forge Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Public that he has a large assortment of Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Paste, of different qualities. P. CASSANELLO, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

WATERPROOFS! WATERPROOFS!!—Just unpacked a fresh batch of Ladies and Gentleman's Waterproof Coats, best make, cut. An early inspection solicited, At STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church Gate Street.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle, Double Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth, New market, and great variety of Bits too numerous to describe, always in stock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay.

BEWARE of Country imitations under the name of French Tiles. Arnaud Kleno's Roofing, Flooring, Ridges, &c., are the best and genuine French Tiles, only imported by SORABSHAH & Co., Sole Agents, 105, Medow-street, Fort.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS GUIDE.—Issued on the first of every month, containing TIME and FARE TABLES of RAILWAY, STEAM and DAK COMPANIES, with all information for travellers in India, with COLOURED MAP of INDIA. Annas 8. Annual subscription Rs. 5. Postage free.

NEW ZEALAND PRESERVED MEATS.—Compressed Mutton, Beef Sausage, Boiled Beef, Corned Beef, Roast Mutton, Roast Beef.—PEARSE, Fort.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.
2 Vols., Rs 16—Postage 9 Annas.
Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 25 of 1885.
Kullianjee Ruttonjee, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Holy Chakla, within the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.
vs.
Premchund Roychund, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Vithulwady, without the Fort of Bombay .....Defendant.
Under instructions from the Plaintiff abovenamed and with the consent of Messrs. Rd. the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Premchund Roychund (the defendant abovenamed) the undersigned will at 4 o'clock in the afternoon on the 1st and 6th days of September, 1886, respectively, sell by public auction at the respective premises the following properties unless in the meanwhile they are disposed of by private contract :—
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 2nd day of September, 1886. All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate and being in Vithulwaddy on the Northern side of Chumpagully, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Mandvie, and containing by admeasurement 794 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Survey No. 137, and New Survey No. 1,523, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Tarrachund Sobhagchund, on or towards the east by the house of Pranjeewan Asharam, on or towards the south by the public passage called Champagully, and on or towards the west by the house of Jootha Premjee, and which said dwelling-house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under No. 46.
On MONDAY, the 6th day of September, 1886, on the premises at Surat.
All that piece or parcel of garden, land or ground with the messuage, tenements, or bungalow hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate and being in Nan Pura, in the city of Surat, in the registration sub-district of Surat, containing by admeasurement 17,195 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Surat under Survey No 15, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Nusserwanjee Pestonjee Vakeel, on or towards the west by the property of Dossibai, daughter of Dossabhoy Pestonji, on or towards the north by the property of Gopaljee and Kadurjee, sons of Khundoo Hurry Vassua, and on or towards the south by the road leading from Linegate to Ghod Dodgate, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of Mr. Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or the plaintiff's, attorney's, Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw at their office, No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 2nd September, 1886.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS TO QUARRY a part of Gorupdeo Hill will be received till noon of 10th September, 1886.
Plan, Specification, and General conditions may be seen at his office, Elphinstone Circle.
GEORGE E. ORMISTON,
Engineer.

JUST UNPACKED
A SPLENDID SELECTION OF
SINGLE AND DOUBLE
PERAMBULATORS.
BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, No. 32, Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 4th September, at 1 p.m. for the disposal of the following business :—
1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts, together with the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
4. And such other business as the Chairman may bring forward.
BENN ASHLEY and CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.

THE PRESIDENCY MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a SPINNING and WEAVING MILL on Ferguson Road, Parell, will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 4th September, 1886, at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay. No tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. (500) five hundred.
All particulars can be ascertained on application at the Office of the Company's Architects, Messrs. GOSTLING and MORRIS, No. 1, Hummum Street.
The Agents do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
RUNCHORDAS NAROTAMDAS & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.
Bombay, August 26, 1886.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE.

THE FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered office, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 3rd September, 1886, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business, viz :—
To adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1886.
To declare a dividend.
To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. Dayabhoy Tapidass as Director.
To elect Directors in place of those retiring, but who are eligible for re-election.
To appoint auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
To consider a resolution, Notice whereof has been given by Mr. Hormusjee Muncherjee Chichgur, authorizing the Board to expend a sum of money in perpetuating the memory of the late Mr. Tapidass Vurjdass, Chairman of the Company.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 24th August, 1886.
N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 26th August, to FRIDAY the 3rd September, 1886, both days inclusive.

FOR SALE,
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

PEAT'S HUNTING SADDLE with Military bridle holsters, &c., complete, almost new.
Just received a fresh supply of English single and double harnesses.
Gentleman and lady's SADDLES, the former weighing 7 to 8 lbs respectively.
Best Lady's PELHAM BRIDLES, round reins.
Gram and grass MACHINES.
A circular fronted New BROUGHAM, suitable for one or pair of horses.
An English-built new Mail-Phaeton, convertible, into a cart, with folding steps and lady's rest back, by Lewis of Salisbury.
A pair of iron-grey Arabs, well matched and good goers, height 14-2½, age 5 years.
One chesnut Arab horse, height 14-2½, age 5 years, a very free mover in saddle and harness.
For further particulars apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of mercurial courses."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St. London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.
WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES,
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. SOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secun rabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, contain ng the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*
There is no reason why the privilege should no be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extendingtheir business.
Advertisers can select e Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.
Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 fee broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot nnas 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one tation platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Special arrangement for long periods.
For further particulars apply to Manager rof the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
[illegible] Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL—£1,000,00
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &C.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

WINES FOR SALE, shipped by Messrs. BARTON & Co., London, and obtainable at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	Qts. per doz. Rs. a.	Pts. per 2 doz. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE, Perrier Jouët & Co.'s		
"B" brand Reserve Cuvée.....	57 0	61 0
And in Magaums at Rs. 114 per dozen.		
SPARKLING MOSELLE, Nonpareil ...	40 0	44 0
SPARKLING HOCK, Brut "B" brand..	42 0	46 0
SHERRY, Pale Dry Montilla	27 0	...
CLARET, Langoirans	12 8	14 0
St. Estephe	13 8	15 8
Chateau Leoville (bottled 1878)	30 0	...
BRANDY, Harton's Old Cognac	34 8	...
Coynier's	24 0	...

Terms :—Net Cash. All the above are supplied to the local and up-country Clubs and to numerous Messes.
LYON & Co., Sole Agents.
Bombay, 15th February, 1886.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—
CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 dos. quarts.	Per 2 dos. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 63 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry.....	„ 50 0	„ 53 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 56 0	„ 59 0
Dry Kinch Cuvée Champagne	„ 46 0	„ 48 0
First Quality Dry	„ 38 0	„ 40 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN Champagne.		
Goldlack, extra.....	„ 44 0	„ 47 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Steinwein	„ 17 0	„ ...
Leibraumilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 34 0	„ ...
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Liebfraumilch	„ ...	„ 21 0
Bernosteeler-Rosenberg	„ 18 0	„ 21 0
Josefhofer	„ 28 0	„ ...
Uberemmeler-Rosenberg	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Steinberger	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Scharzhofberger	„ 34 0	„ ...
Johannisberger	„ 35 0	„ 38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...
PORTWINES.		
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine „ „	„ 22 0	...
Very fine „ „	„ 27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port.	„ 38 0	...

CLARETS.

	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	„ 10 8	...
Chateau de Frands	„ 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	„ 14 0	...
Les Canons	„ 16 0	„ 18 0
Haut Canon	„ 16 0	...
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	...
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	„ 21 0	...
Chateau Lantte	„ 23 0	...
Chateau Manvoisin	„ 27 0	...
From MUNZER & SPANN.		
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	„ 16 0	„ 17 0
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Larose	„ 28 0	...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Romer	„ 16 0	...
From FRANZ SCHEVASY.		
Carlovitz	„ 12 0	„

BRANDY.

	Per 1 doz. qts.	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne { M. & Red Bars { Span }	„ 24 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules..	„ 26 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	„ 29 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	„ 34 0	
BURGUNDY.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	„ 26 0	

WHISKEY.

	Per 1 doz. qts.	
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 0	
„ „ *	„ 22 0	
Ben Cruachan's Blend	„ 20 0	

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
St. Paull Beer	Rs. 6 4	„ 3 12
Mainzer Export Beer	„ 5 8	„ ...
Hamburger Export Beer	„ 5 4	„ ...
Bavarian Export Beer	„ 6 0	„ 3 8
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 4	„ ...
Pilsener Beer	„ 5 8	„ 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	„ 5 4	„ ...

SUNDRIKS.

Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	...
Vin Marsaque „ 24 Bottles	„ 40 0	...
	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Superior Vermouth	„ 19 0	„ ...
Finest do	„ 20 0	„ ...

Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 19 to 29. Rs. 0 11 per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs. .... „ 2 4 per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest .....per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Do. do do .....per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter Finest, extra quality .. ½ lb. tin at Rs.	0 9
1 do.	1 0
2 do.	1 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin.
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1 8
Celiery	„ ...	„ 0 12
French Beans	„ ...	„ 0 9
Young Cut Beans	„ —	„ 0 9
Soaked Sausages	„ —	„ 1 8
Small Sausages	„ —	„ 1 6
Pease for Soup	„ —	„ 0 12
From FAIRBANK CANNING Co., CHICAGO.		Rs. a.
Tongues (whole ox).....per tin of 2 lbs.		1 12
Andrews Corned Beef	„ 2 lbs.	0 12
Roast Beef	„ 2 lbs.	0 12
Boiled Beef	„ 2 lbs.	0 12
Brawn	„ 2 lbs.	0 12
Corned Beef.....	„ 2 lbs.	0 12
do.	„ 1 lbs.	0 8
Potted Tongues.....	„ ½ lbs.	0 8

TERMS.
Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, etc. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Quotation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, 15th Aug., 1886.

NEW FAST DYED KHAKI DRILLS.
GUARANTEED FAST AGAINST SOAP,
Soda and Sunlight, also against perspiration, acids and ammonia.
These Drills are rapidly gaining favor, as the following testimonial, recently received from a Commanding Officer, amongst many others, will serve to show.
"The Khakee Drill supplied by the Elgin Mills since January last, is thoroughly satisfactory, the color is not affected by the sun, and is so very slightly by washing, as to be imperceptible unless very closely compared with that which has not been washed, and up to present date I HAVE NOT SEEN ANY KHAKEE DRILL SO GOOD."
For samples and further particulars apply to
THE ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882	£300,690
„ 1885	£988,156

LIFE BRANCH.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or adults, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863.....	£1,579,578 3 9	1878	£4,049.15 14 1
1878.....	£2,645,503 1 2	1885	£5,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TR

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Mounted Sports, 5 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Sahara (s), from Middlesbro', and Rome (s), Sydney.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday :—Fairholme, for San Francisco ; Frity V. Lauckan, Mauritius ; Akaba (s), Torredal Annunzia (Messina & Genoa) ; and Vorwaerts (s), Hongkong.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Sahara entered, and the s.s. Dago left the dock yesterday.

MOUNTED SPORTS.—The mounted sports will take place this evening at 5 o'clock.

REPORTED THEFT.—Doorga, woman, living at Bapty Road, reported to the police on Tuesday the theft of a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 400, from her box. Enquiries are in progress.

N. M. PETIT KHETWADI BRANCH OF THE BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The daily average attendance in this dispensary for the month of August was 229·2. The admissions were 2,106, and the prevailing diseases were fever, and diseases of the stomach and bowels.

THE SAILORS' HOME.—The statement of the number of officers and seamen accommodated in the Home during the past month were :—Officers, 225 ; seamen, 623 ; casual boarders, 58—total 906. The greatest number during the month were 37, the least 18, and the daily average 29·22.

DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Sopareeabhag Road, Parel, on the body of Balloo Dakoo, aged 30 years, a labourer employed at the National Mill. While drawing water from a tank in the mill compound he overbalanced and fell in, and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

MEETING AT MADHAV BAG ABOUT INFANT MARRIAGES.—The long-talked-of meeting of Hindoos in connection with the question of infant marriages is to be held at Madhav Bag at 5 p.m. to-day. The meeting is called by Messrs. Vurjeevundas Madhavdas, Raojee Venayekrao Jugonnath Sunkersett, Venayekrao Bhawoo Saheb Putwardhun, Mooljee Jaitha, Chuttoorbhooj Morarjee, Thakursey Mooljee, Khimjee Jewa, Damodhurdas Tapidas, Babajee Kassinath, Punalal Poonumchund, and Shivlal Motilal.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Dongree Coolie Street, Mandvie, on the body of Jewraz Jetta, aged 22 years. Deceased came to Bombay about three or four months ago, and lived with his sister at that locality. He was supposed to have been implicated in a theft of silver ornaments that was recently committed in his sister's house, and since that time he was very much depressed in spirits. Yesterday morning he was found lying in his bed unconscious, apparently suffering from the effects of opium, of which a small quantity was found in his jacket pocket. He died from its effects at half-past 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by opium which he voluntarily administered to himself.

FUNERAL PARTIES ALONG THE QUEEN'S ROAD.—On certain assurances given by the Municipal and Police Commissioners at a recent meeting of the Corporation, Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas withdrew his notice of motion regarding the prohibition of funeral parties passing along the Queen's Road. The notice issued in the matter by Sir Frank Souter on the 27th ult. is likely to prove satisfactory to all castes and creeds as regards the use of the Queen's Road for funeral processions. They will be further gratified to learn that the Police Commissioner, who is willing to please all parties as far as is consistent with his public duties, has not lost sight of the question of an overbridge to the Hindoo burning ground over the Mahomedan burial ground ; and that as far as can be seen at present, there will be no difficulty in the construction of the bridge.

EDUCATION OF YOUNG MILL HANDS.—As an encouragement to the education of young mill hands, Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas, member of the Municipal Corporation, has placed in the hands of the honorary secretary of the Theistic Association of Bombay, a sum of Rs. 120, which will be sufficient to defray the cost of a night school for the children of mill hands for one year. The school will be opened to-night in the premises of the Government School at Byculla, situated on the Haines Road, which has been placed at the disposal of the association by Government ; and it is intended to impart technical instruction to the pupils. The donor proposes to name it after our late Viceroy, Lord Ripon. The Theistic Association, in acknowledging the donation, have conveyed to Mr. Goculdas their warmest thanks for his assistance and for the interest he takes in the work of the Association.

RECOVERY OF MESSRS. MEIFFRE, NEVEU, AND CO.'S STOLEN PROPERTY.—The thefts reported to have been recently committed from Messrs. Meiffre, Neveu and Co.'s godowns at Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, consisting of cases containing musical instruments, stationery, provisions, liquors, and sundry other articles, valued collectively at Rs. 2,000, the police have arrested two men, named Rowjee Atmaram and Narayen Ramjee, living at Chinchpoogly, while in the act of removing two cases of soap in a hack victoria from the godown. Upon further enquiries being made, almost the whole of the stolen property were recovered from various persons, about nine in number, to whom they had been disposed of by these two men. Four of the musical boxes were found to have been sent for disposal to a native merchant at Colombo. Consequently, arrangements have been made by the police by telegram for the recovery of the said musical boxes. The two accused, Rowjee Atmaram and Narayen Ramjee, and nine others, have been charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton with theft and receiving stolen property, and the case stands remanded for a week, to enable the police to institute further enquiries.

CRICKET AT THE GYMKHANA.

ENGLAND vs. THE WORLD.

TAKING advantage of a Hindoo holiday, a match was played on the Gymkhana ground yesterday between the above teams. England beat the World by three runs. The game throughout was very tame and the scoring very small. In their second turn England just managed to make 69, principally through subsequent loose fielding of their opponents.

The following are the scores :—

THE WORLD.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
W. Vincent, c Clowes, b Gaddum	31	b Gaddum	0
F. Muir, c Glazebrook, b Clowes	5	c Brooks, b Gaddum	0
R. Mackintosh, c and b Gaddum	0	c and b Glazebrook	3
T. S. Baker, c Glazebrook, b Gaddum	1	c Morse, b Gaddum	2
P. Oswald, c Wilson, b Clowes	2	b Glazebrook	36
H. Kennedy, run out	4	ht wicket, b Gaddum	0
H. Begbie, c Clowes, b Gaddum	0	c and b Clowes	14
H. A. Kerr, c and b Clowes	3	c Clowes, b Gaddum	3
W. Murray, b Gaddum	6	run out	3
R. Campbell, c Gould, b Gaddum	6	b Gaddum	2
H. O'Connor, not out	5	c Morse, b Gaddum	1
A. F. Beaufort, b Gaddum	0	not out	0
Total	63	Total	64

ENGLAND.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
A. P. Gould, b Murray	9	ht. w. Murray	7
Major Morse, b Begbie	24	c and b Murray	11
P. R. Wilson, b Murray	0	b Oswald	3
H. Clowes, b Kennedy	3	b Murray	9
F. D. Gaddum, run out	3	b Murray	4
Dallas Brooks, not out	15	c Murray, b Oswald	1
R. H. Wilson, run out	1	c and b Murray	0
W. Glazebrook, c Oswald, b Begbie	2	not out	15
F. A. Reddie, c and b Begbie	1	c and b Murray	0
H. C. Wilson, b Oswald	0	run out	9
R. C. Dixon, c Vincent, b Oswald	2	run out	1
Extras	1	Extras	3
Total	61	Total	69

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, August 31.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·732
Temperature of the Air	77·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·6
Dew Point	74·8
Relative humidity of Air	·903
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	81·1
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	75·0
General Direction of Wind*..SSE, W, SSW, SE, WNW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	191
Fall of Rain	0·69
Total fall during month	10·69
Do. Year	90·90
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 1st Sept	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE DECCAN AGRICULTURALISTS' RELIEF ACT.

AT the last meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council the Hon'ble Sir Theodore Hope moved that the Bill to amend the Deccan Agriculturalists' Relief Acts, 1879 to 1882, be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert, the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley, the Hon'ble Mr. Quinton and the mover, with instructions to report within two months. He said :—

"In support of this motion it is usual to give a somewhat more detailed sketch of the provisions which the Bill contains, than that which is given on the motion for leave to introduce the Bill. I do not think, however, that on this occasion it is necessary for me to trouble the Council with what would be little more than a recapitulation of my remarks on the last occasion. But there was one of those amendments which on that occasion I indicated was of importance, and on which I shall be perhaps expected to give some further explanation. That is with reference to the section relating to conciliation, by which it is proposed to invest the Conciliator with power to require the attendance, as a civil court would, of either of the parties to a conciliation. At present the Conciliator possesses power to require the attendance of the applicant ; but only to invite that of the defendant. In the first place I will take the opportunity of pointing out the very important position which this system of conciliation has now attained in the four Deccan collectorates to which it has been applied. It was in force last year in 25 out of the 37 talukas of these four collectorates, the remaining talukas being worked under a somewhat different system ; and in these 25 talukas there were 237 Conciliators. The importance of their work may be judged by the fact that, during the past year, there were 46,041 applications for conciliation ; and these applications related to a total of fifty one lakhs of rupees. During the year, again, the number of cases disposed of, including some which were in arrears, was 42,880. In these cases the parties appeared, in about 12,000 cases, and in about 30,000, one or other of the parties was absent ; that is to say, there were 28 per cent. of full appearances, 72 per cent. of absences of one or other of the parties. Now, it is obvious that, where one or other of the parties does not make his appearance before the Conciliator, the conciliation cannot be said to have failed ; but it has never had an opportunity of being tried at all, and the object of the provision of the law is so far defeated except as regards its ulterior consequences in certain cases. Therefore, what we must look to as regards the effect of this conciliatian system, is the result of cases in which both parties appeared. Now, we find that during the past year they came to terms, which means that they settled their differences without having to go to a civil court, in no less than 78 per cent. of the cases ; or in other words more than 3 out of 4, or nearly 4 out of 5 were settled in this simple and inexpensive way instead of having recourse to the costly machinery of a civil court. This percentage of 78 is, moreover, extremely satisfactory, when we find that the percentage has been growing from the first. In 1880 there were only 52 per cent. of the cases settled ; in the following year 44 per cent. ; in the 3rd year 56 per cent. ; in the 4th year 73 per cent. ; in the 5th year 78 per cent. ; and last year again 78 per cent. Let us turn next to the nature of these agreements, which is not an unimportant point, because when the Act could only be upset by theory instead of by experience, it was said that the influence of the sowcar would be so great, that the unfortunate ryot, when brought before a Conciliator, would be less able to stand against him than in the civil courts. Therefore, the nature of these agreements is a very important point to be considered. Now we find that during the past year there were 9,361 cases disposed of, and 8,990 agreements were filed in the civil courts. The difference is merely owing to pending cases. Out of these cases 6,600 and odd related to money claims amounting in value to 7¼ lakhs of rupees ; and the result of the conciliation process was that this 7¼ lakhs was reduced by 33 per cent. or by one third. That is to say, the matter was settled for two thirds of what the sowcar was demanding from his ryot. In the cases relating to mortgages, the result was nearly the same ; the reduction amounting to 32 per cent. of the claims. Turning next to the class of cases for the redemption of mortgage land, it appeared that there were 496 such cases, the total value of the land being Rs. 1,10,000. Well, the value of the land was not open to much dispute ; but out of these cases, in 125 the term of possession of the lands which were in possession of the creditor was limited ; that is to say, an arrangement was made to give up the bond after a definite period : but in 314 cases the lands were restored at once to the original mortgagor, subject to an arrangement to pay a series of fixed instalments. These were the actual results of the working of the past year. As regards the quality of these decisions, which might seem open to question, it is very remarkable that out of these 8,990 cases only 77 were objected to within the period allowed for filing objections in the civil courts by either party to the arrangement. These objections were allowed in 37 cases, and besides this the court, of its own motion, disallowed 38 of the agreements as being contrary to law, or for some other obvious reason. So we have altogether, out of these cases, 75 which were upset for one reason or another ; that is to say, considerably less than one per cent. Turning now from cases in which conciliation has had a satisfactory effect, to the opposite class, we find that the cases in which conciliation could not come into play, owing to the non-appearance of both parties, were, on an average, 64 per cent. This percentage has not varied very much since the Act was introduced ; although the relation between the number of applicants and defendants who have absented themselves has varied. That is to say, two-thirds of the cases which might come before a Conciliator, and which presumably, if they did so come, might be settled satisfactorily in the proportion which I have been citing, these cases absolutely lay over and became the subject of, at any rate, expensive and tedious litigation. Now, it is in order to remedy this particular difficulty, the non-appearance of one party or the other, that the clause in the present Bill to which I have referred has been framed. As regards the general working, moreover, of this conciliation system, I may quote a few words from the last report by the Hon'ble Mahadeo Ranade, the Judge in charge, (Reads extract). Again, I find that of the subjudges—in these four districts, that is to say 25 judges —out of these, 22 have been entirely in favour of this system ; the other three making objections to certain portions of it. These objections are ably reviewed by Mr. Ranade ; but I need not trouble the Council by recapitulating them. Therefore I would submit that the system is a very good one. It has been proved to be an enormous benefit as far as it has been allowed to act. It has already, in its imperfect state, taken the place of a much larger and more cumbrous machinery, and it ought to be allowed the fullest scope. In order to secure the attendance of both parties, I may remark that various expedients have been suggested, short of that of allowing the power of summoning the parties ; but after a full consideration, we have considered that it was best to adopt the simple means which is already in vogue in the ordinary courts of the country ; that is to say, that a summons should issue, and in the event of non-compliance with the summons, attendance may be required by warrant. In case there should be any feeling that this requirement of attendance is a harsh and drastic method, I would recall to mind that similar objections were made in 1879 to the clause of the section of the Act which provides against suits being decided *ex parte*, by giving the court power to absolutely require the personal attendance of the defendant. At that time very strong objections were taken to the measure, and it was finally debated on an amendment in this Council, and the argument then, which I think was considered to be of great effect was, that if under the present law you may drag a witness half way across the country in order to give evidence in a case in which he is not concerned, at great expense and incovenience to himself, much more may we venture to insist upon the attendance of a person for the proper settlement of his own affairs. And as that argument was admitted and we find that during the past six years not the slightest evil consequences have arisen from the provision, I venture to think now in this case as I thought them that when once it is understood that an order has got to be obeyed no body thinks of disobeying it.. I do not recollect that in the whole course of my experience as a magistrate, I had ever to issue a warrant to require the attendance of a witness and I have little doubt that the result of the provision we now introduce for the attendance of these parties will be the same and the mere fact of the law requiring that they shall attend will ensure their attendance without trouble."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert said :—

"The Act now under amendment was the subject of a controversy which raged very fiercely shortly before my arrival in this country, and of which the embers were still smouldering when the second amending Act was passed four years ago. The judgment of most impartial critics at the present time will probably be, that the Act embodies certain sound provisions and useful principles coupled with others which have remained inoperative, I think the Local Government is quite justified in asking for power to extend to other districts those provisions which have satisfactorily stood the ordeal of the last six years. With respect to the particular provisions which was rejected by a narrow majority in 1882—the Conciliators' power to require the attendance of parties—I thought then that neither the evidence nor the arguments which were brought forward in support of the proposal to give this power, were convincing, and accordingly I gave my vote on the side of caution. As however, it appears that the local authorities, in the light of the full discussion which took place here four years ago, and of the experience gained during the last four years, are of opinion that the conferment of such power is necessary for the satisfactory working of the Act, I am quite content to defer to their judgment on that point."

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN SCHOLARSHIPS IN ENGLAND.

The following Resolution of the Government of India, in the Home Department, is published in the *Gazette of India* :—

In Home Department Resolution, dated the 12th February, 1886, which announced the establishment of six State scholarships of the value of £200 each per annum, tenable for three years in England by persons who are natives of India within the meaning of section 6 of the Statute 33 Vic., cap. 3, it was laid down *inter alia* that no candidate for these scholarships should be more than 21 years of age. It was further provided in paragraphs 4 and 6 of the Resolution—

(1) that each scholar would be entitled to receive a sum of £100 for passage money, and that a similar sum would be payable within one month before his actual return to India, if he should complete the full period of three years' residence, or be compelled by sickness to return before the completion of that period ; and

(2) that if any scholar, not being disabled by sickness, failed to complete a residence of three years in England, or was guilty of gross misconduct, or disregard of the orders of her Majesty's Secretary of State, he would, at the discretion of the Secretary of State, forfeit his scholarship and further be liable to refund the sum of £100 drawn by him as passage money.

2. As regards the age limit fixed by the Resolution of 12th February last, representations have been received by the Government of India to the effect that the result of prescribing a maximum limit of 21 years will practically involve the exclusion of Muhammadan youths from participation in the benefits of the scholarships in question. The Governor-General in Council has now, after careful consideration and consultation with the authorities of the Calcutta University, resolved to raise the age limit. It is accordingly notified that the maximum limit of age for all classes of candidates for these scholarships shall be 22 years instead of 12 years prescribed in paragraph 3 of the Resolution above cited.

3. In accordance with directions from her Majesty's Secretary of State, the Governor-General in Council further announces that, in modification of the orders contained in paragraphs 4 and 6 of the Resolution of 12th February, 1886,—

(1) each scholar shall be provided with a free passage to and from England instead of with a sum of £100 as passage money for each journey ; and

(2) if any scholar, not being disabled by sickness, fails to complete a residency of three years in England, or is guilty of gross misconduct or disregard of the orders of her Majesty's Secretary of State, he will, at the discretion of the Secretary of State, forfeit his scholarship, and will also be liable to refund the amount representing the cost of his free passage to England.

ON A BICYCLE IN KHORASSAN.

MR. THOMAS STEVENS, the American bicyclis contributes the following to the *Pioneer* :—

It is difficult for anyone who has not travelled among Central Asians to understand how people, so astute in many respects can be made to play the part of dupes and simpletons so easily in others, The Afghan Mollah's explanation of "yes, the English are a great nation, and have much money ; but the Russians have telescopes with which they can see from Kabul to Kandahar" seems incredible as coming from a full-grown person and a priest. But my own experience has been that the average Asiatic is more profoundly impressed by the respective mechanical ingenuity of the English and the Russians than by any other of their pretences to superiority. Nor is this surprising when one reflects that it is mainly by means of the superior mechanism of our arms in the hands of comparatively small forces that they have been taught to respect and dread the marvellous *marifet* of the Ferengi.

In bicycling through Asia Minor and Persia, and more particularly in Khorassan, one of the most frequent questions asked would be whether the bicycle was a Russian or an English production, and whether the "Oroos" was also capable of making and riding them. One of the first questions asked me by the Governor of Furrah, Afghanistan—a man sufficiently enlightened to ask quite intelligently about English politics—was whether my own machine was something extraordinary or whether many people rode them in England. Such men as Mahmoud Yusuph Khan are, of course, well enough informed to understand something of the relative mechanical ingenuity of the two nations ; but the masses of the people draw their conclusions from the rare opportunities of judging from things introduced to their notice by passing travellers. Scarcely a town or village in Khorassan along the thousand miles of road I traversed in that province, but would get into absorbing discussion as to the respective skilfullness of the "Inglis" and "Oroos" as a result of my advent on the bicycle. The verdict arrived at would almost invariably be that such feats as making and riding *ahen-asps* (iron-horses) was beyond the ingenuity of the Russians. As well might the whole population of Khorassan saw the bicycle, and arrive after due discussion, at this conclusion, it will take years of Russian lying to shake these simple people's faith in the evidence of their own eyes. (As a matter of fact, I am riding an expert Columbia bicycle, an American machine, but, to the Khorassani, America is either unknown, or considered as part of "London.")

Had I been travelling in an ordinary manner, I should perhaps have left Khorassan very little, enlightened as to the kind hearted Muscov's tender solicitude for the welfare of that fattest and most fertile province of the Shah : a province which I consider quite as much the "Gate of India" as the Herat Valley. The only occasion on the whole journey around the world with the bicycle on which I received a deliberate and premeditated insult was at the hands of a Russian officer at the caravanserai of Mijamid, between Shahrood and Subzawar on the Meshed pilgrim road. The officer with his escort arrived at the caravanserai, found the villagers profoundly impressed with the marvellous skill of the Inglisi with his wonderful iron-horse, and forthwith proceeded, like a loyal minion of the Czar, upon a line of action calculated to impair what he no doubt considered the elevation of British prestige in the minds of the people. It was a cold, rainy, miserable evening ; the *chapar-khana* was windowless : well-nigh doorless ; the roof leaked like a colander ; the wet camel-thorn smoked but wouldn't burn, and the supper the *chaparjee* had promised to prepare was anything but inviting. Under these circumstances nothing could be more welcome than the message brought me by a man shortly after dark. A Russian officer, he said, was at the caravanserai, and would be glad if I would bring my bicycle and come and accept his hospitality for the night ; he had *kabobs, pillau*, sweetmeats, wine, plenty of bedding and everything, and would be glad of my company I needed no second invitation, for I pictured to myself one of those genial "Frenchy" officers, full of hospitality and good fellowship that one sometimes comes across among the Russians. Ten minutes' splashing through the mud, rain and darkness brought us to the caravanserai. The officer was "squatting" (*vide* Colonel Macgregor's division of the human race) on the raised front of his *menzil*, watching his cook broiling *kabobs*, his great-coat thrown over his shoulders. He wore a sinister expression that struck me unfavourably on sight, and his only greeting was what was evidently intended to impress the on-lookers as a very condescending nod. There were a good many of these on-lookers, besides his own people, for the caravanserai was full of travellers. One could see at a glance that he had never before seen a bicycle : after examining it he said, addressing himself indirectly to the crowd : "Pooh ! this thing was made in Tiflis ; there's hundreds of them in Tiflis." Having said this he hopped upon the *menzil* front again, squatted down and concentrated his attention once more on the sizzling *kabobs*, paying no attention whatever to myself. Astounded at such conduct on the part of an officer, and scarcely conceiving it to be real, I began looking for the man who had brought the invitation. The fellow had disappeared and was nowhere to be found. The *chaparjee* had accompanied us to the caravanserai, and after finding that this fellow had bolted, and that the Russian had anything but hospitable intentions towards me, he said indignantly : "The Oroos is a *Pedar Say*," and invited me back to his own place again.

It is unnecessary to pursue this particular incident further or to the end here, my object in mentioning it being merely to illustrate the unseemly length it is possible for a Russian officer to go in Khorassan, as well as the importance attached by the Russians to such little things—things we are wont to regard as too trifling to merit serious attention—as the impression of superior skilfulness made on the minds of the villagers by a bicycle, a telescope, or revolver. The above was not the only incident of a Russian endeavouring to "head off" the favourable impressions created by my wheel, compass, revolver, &c., but the incident at Mijamid showed me a trait of Russian character that I had never happened to come across before, and as a general thing the bicycle carried everything before it. Once or twice I found a Persian who had been to Askabad and seen the railway ; and the question would arise as to which was the greatest *marifet*, the railway train or the bicycle. The villagers could scarce conceive of anything being more wonderful than the bicycle ; but the gesticulating narrator's efforts to convince them of the marvellous character of the locomotive was nothing if not amusing. "It is a wonderful *ateshgharri*," he would say, "that runs on an *ahen-rah* (iron-road) ; you put in *atesh* and *ob* (water), and it goes *chu, chu, chu*, spit fire and smoke, starts off, pulls a long caravan of *jourgone* with it, and goes at ten *farshaks* an hour." Becoming interested in this evidently very acute jealousy of the Russians in Khorassan I took some pains to make inquiries, and learned, among other things, that, all along the northern frontier territory, the Persian officers and swells have been flattered, tampered with and goldwatched, until they are even now more Russian than Persian. In fact after travelling extensively in Khorassan nothing is more evident to the writer than that the Bear means having this fine productive province sooner or later, and Naser-ud-Din's Punch and Judy army can do little or nothing to prevent it whenever the time comes. Headed off at Herat the Bear may not unreasonably be expected to break cover from Askabad southward at no distant day. As a base of operations against India, Khorassan would be little inferior, perhaps in no way inferior, and certainly in many things superior, to the Herat Valley. Once in possession of Khorassan a railroad could be pushed within a hundred miles of Furrah, and less than four-hundred of Quetta, without touching Afghan territory, and through a more or less fertile country all the way from Meshed.

The Batoum affair and the new hitch on the boundary delimitation may be considered chiefly, I think, as a red-rag shaken to ascertain something as to the temper of the new Conservative Government.

RETRENCHMENTS IN MILITARY EXPENDITURE IN MADRAS.

THE Government of India recently addressed Local Governments touching the possibility of a reduction in military expenditure, and strongly urging the Madras Government to take the subject of economy in regard to military charges incurred in this Presidency into careful consideration, in view to a thorough investigation of all details of expenditure. In accordance with the instructions of the Government of India, the local Government called at once on controlling officers to carefully review the entire expenditure of their respective departments, both in regard to establishments and supplies ; to indicate the direction in which reductions might be effected, to carry out such retrenchments as might be practicable ; and to show why larger reductions were not feasible. At the same time, the Government did not anticipate any appreciable results, as the question of expenditure came annually under review in connection with the budget estimate, and, further, was a subject which the Government had constantly before them. It has been pointed out that, as a rule, the military establishments in this Presidency are maintained on the lowest scales consistent with efficiency. The reports received from the several heads of the military establishments confirm the anticipation of Government. The Adjutant General cannot suggest any economy in his department. The Quarter-Master General shows that in neither the general nor the barrack branches of his department is there room for retrenchment, and points out that the excess of barrack expenditure in this Presidency, to which attention has pointedly been drawn by the Government of India, is more apparent than real. The system followed in Madras exhibits in the military budget the entire cost under this head, including regimental conservancy, and so keeps it prominently in view ; whereas in Bengal and Bombay a considerable portion of barrack charges is met from the Public Works grant, while all conservancy is treated as regimental outlay. The Judge Advocate-General reports that no reductions are feasible in his department ; but Government are not satisfied that economy is not practicable, and purpose keeping the subject still in view. The Commissary-General is unable to suggest any reductions in the fixed establishments ; but suggests that no outlay be incurred this year on account of transport cattle in this Presidency or in Burma, where the capture of a large number of elephants and ponies will meet departmental wants. This will reduce the budget provision of Rs. 1,10,000 to Rs. 20,000, thus realizing Rs. 90,000. The stores laid up at Quetta being utilized for Burman has obviated an expenditure of Rs. 2,35,530 ; the none-replacement in ordinary strength of the Madras Bearer establishment sent to Burma, gives an annual saving of Rs. 22, 176, and the probable transfer of five elephants to the Mysore Government will result in another saving of Rs. 1,241. As regards the Superintendent of Family Pensions, there was recently a proposal to change the system of payments of pensions with a view to economy ; but the proposal does not now commend itself to Government. The traditions, customs, family and social relations of the native races composing the Coast Army demand special arrangements for the important, and often delicate duties discharged by the executive of this department ; the acceptance of the existing system by all classes is the strongest evidence of its general suitability, and affords a very cogent argument against changes based exclusively on financial considerations. The Superintendent of the Reserve and Remount Depôt, Hosur, reports that increased, and not reduced, expenditure, must necessarily be soon incurred. The numbers and description of horses to be purchased are annually fixed by the Government of India, under whose authority a higher price is now given. The cost of keeping, &c., being higher both at the Depôt and in regiments than in Bengal, the matter is now receiving attention in the Military Accounts Department. In the Medical Department the Surgeon-General, H. M.'s Forces, anticipates a saving of Rs. 17,975 during the current year in "Hospital Supplies" and estimates at R. 11,88,736 the minimum expenditure in the year on account of the Army Medical Service. The Principal Medical Storekeeper cannot suggest any modification involving a saving in his establishment ; but proposes measures for the disposal of the large stock of obsolete and surplus instruments. Government have approved of this, and have requested him to take action accordingly. Price lists of class books in store should be furnished to the Principal Medical College, for the information of the students, to whom issues have been ordered to be made at reduced rates, if necessary.—*Madras Times.*

BENGAL.

HEALTH OF CALCUTTA.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Saturday, the 21st August, was 177, against 191 in the preceding week, and less than the corresponding week of last year by 51. There were 11 deaths from cholera, against 15 and 24 in the two preceding weeks. Fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 60 and 17 respectively, against 74 and 20 in the preceding week. The general death-rate was 21·3 per mille per annum, against 24·4, the mean of the last five years.

BENGAL JAILS.—During the past year, owing to an outbreak of cholera in the Hazaribagh Jail, 75 comparatively short term prisoners were released with the sanction of Government. The number of prisoners transported decreased from 521 to 468, but 72 convicts who had selected for transportation were rejected by the Medical Board of Alipur. This was about 35 less than in the previous year, greater care having been exercised in forwarding convicts from other provinces. The number of rejections from the Bengal Presidency were nearly the same in both years. It is probable that, under new orders from the Government of India, the number of rejections will decrease as the only test to be applied is to be the fitness of the convict for ordinary labour in an Indian jail and in case of fitness he is to be deported to the Andamans. Convicts of inferior physique, but not suffering from any organic disease, are not in future to be rejected nor are such diseases as goitre, hydrocel, and similar complaints to be any longer a bar to transportation. The death-rate in the Bengal jails was 59·2 per 1,000 per annum compared with 49·7 in 1884, an increase which is largely due to the prevalence of a severe outbreak of cholera in several districts. *Englishman.*

MADRAS.

MADRAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. We hear that two new appointments have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State in the Madras Agricultural College, *viz.*, those of Vice-Principal and First Assistant Lecturer, and that Mr. Walter Keess has, on the local Government's recommendation, supported by the Government of India, been appointed by Earl Kimberley to the Vice-Principalship on a salary of Rs. 500, rising to Rs. 750, by annual increments of Rs. 25, per mensem. *Mail.*

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(September 1, 1886.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in Shade.	Wind. Direction.	Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rain fall.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins
Kurrachee	29·696	84·5	WSW	24	0·00
Surat	·772	85·6	WNW	Mod.	0·00
Bombay	·807	79·3	WNW	8	0·43
Rutnagherry	·828	77·3	WNW	8	0·46
Mormugao	·859	81·5	NW	2	0·01
Karwar	·832	80·1	NW	Mod.	0·20
Mangalore	·876	77·4	NNW	4	0·28
Calicut	·898	75·6	WNW	5	0·00
Cochin	·891	79·0	W	Mod	0·48
Masulipatam	·700	76·8	WNW	10	1·90
Madras	·778	88·3	WNW	8	0·00
Negapatam	·792	83·9	WNW	0	1·62

THE BURTON-CRESCENT MURDER.

IT is understood that the police have obtained information which may lead to the arrest of the murderer of Mrs. Samuels, in Burton-crescent on the 11th of December, 1878. The *Daily News* has recalled the leading incidents of the crime. The victim was a woman, seventy-four years of age, who was believed to have money. She led a solitary life, for the only inmate of the house, beside herself, was a musician engaged at one of the theatres. This man, a foreigner, on coming home late in the night on which the murder was committed, went into the dining-room according to his habit, to look for his supper, and, not finding it there, began to look for his landlady. He found her in the kitchen, lying full-length on the floor and quite dead. She had been beaten to death with a piece of wood used for the support of some hat-pegs, and there were all the signs of a desperate struggle. The woman had evidently fought for her life, for her fingers were bruised and cut. The house had been full of her property, yet the only things missing were the pocket from her dress, a ring, and a pair of boots ; and it was by no means certain that these had been taken away. Another puzzling circumstance was that the murderer had evidently been more concerned to clean up the premises than to rifle them, or even, for the moment, to make his escape. The blood had been wiped up in the kitchen ; the piece of wood which had served as a weapon had been cleaned ; and when all was done the assassin had carefully washed his hands. Everything thus made neat and tidy, he had left the house as quietly as he had entered it, for a perfectly noiseless entry and a noiseless departure were among the peculiarities of the affair. There was no sign of a broken window or of a broken door, and, desperate as must have been the fight for life, it had gone on in deadly quiet.

The police were at first utterly at a loss. There was never any suspicion of the lodger, as he had undoubtedly been engaged at the theatre at the moment of the murder. Mrs. Samuels used to be assisted in the household work by a girl, who came every morning and went away every afternoon, and who had not departed from that routine on the day of the crime. Two workmen had been doing repairs in the house on the same day, but they had left at five in the afternoon and they were traced without difficulty. At first there was no identification of any person who had entered the premises since the departure of the servant and the workmen ; but soon the police learned that a sort of charwoman named Donovan had undoubtedly been there between eight and nine o'clock. Donovan was on friendly terms with the deceased ; had formerly been in her service, and was in frequent communication with her. She was identified by two women who had called at the house to ask for a situation, at a little after eight o'clock on the night of the murder. But identification was unnecessary, for, as soon as the police applied to her, Donovan freely admitted that she had been on the premises. She had gone there to ask for her sister's address, which, it appeared, the deceased might have been in a position to give her. Donovan was wearing boots very much like those supposed to be missing from the house of the deceased, and when she was asked to account for the possession of them she said that her husband had bought them for her—a statement he entirely failed to confirm. These things seemed to make her admitted presence in the house more suspicious, and her further explanations were again far from satisfactory. She had gone to the house, she said, to trim the nails of the deceased, who was known to be unable to perform that operation for herself. But, on an examination of the body, the nails proved to be unusually long. Asked when and under what circumstances she had left, Donovan had no better explanation to give than that she had gone away while the deceased was engaged with a still later visitor, a labouring man who had come to look at a room to let in the house. The man had remained so long that Donovan had grown tired of waiting for him to leave, and she had let herself out. The house was a rather stylish one for the neighbourhood ; and it was considered improbable that any labourer would have applied there for a lodging. Finally on Donovan's arrest, a search of the premises resulted in the discovery of a dress bearing some slight and partially effaced stains of blood.

But the case which looked so promising for justice at the outset never went any further. The police completely failed to identify the boots found in Donovan's possession as those of Mrs. Samuels. A ring traced to the possession of the suspected woman might have been the ring of the deceased ; but there was nothing to prove it, more especially as the poor old woman's own son, who had given it to her, professed himself unable to identify it. The stains on the dress were undoubtedly blood-stains ; but they were too few and too slight to warrant any conclusions against the prisoner. Even the missing pocket could not be traced to her, and there was a good deal of force in her plea that if she had meant to kill for plunder she knew the premises well enough to have secured her booty when the deed was done. She was besides a slighter, though a younger, woman than the deceased, and she showed no traces of the conflict in which the old woman had been undoubtedly engaged with her murderer before she had succumbed. The case therefore was not even sent for trial. Donovan was discharged by the magistrate.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. W. R. Barry, B.C.S.
Mr. M. Macauliffe, B.C.S.
Mr. H. G. Austin, B.
Mr. D. N. Mukerjea, B.
Mr. W. H. Ackland, B.
Mr. P. Rainer, B.
Dr. S. Lynch, B.
Surg. T. Hume, B.
Capt. C. M. Fitzgerald, B.S.C.
Capt. F. N. Maude, R. Eng.
Mr. B. H. Young, M.
Lieut. C. E. Norton, R. Eng.
Col. E. M. Norie, M.S.C.
Col. R. B. Kennedy, M. Inf.
Capt. J. M. T. Badgley, R. Eng.
Surg. C. M. Thompson, M.
Surg. A. J. Sturmer, M.
Mr. W. H. Cumming, Bo.
Col. G. S. Stevens, Bo.S.C.
Lieut.-Col. H. L. Nutt, Bo.S.C.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. J. C. Vertannes, B, 2 mo.
Mr. A. Rattray

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 1.

MARKET closed on account of Hindoo holiday.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Akaba, 2,588 tons, Captain J. C. Main, cleared yesterday for Torre del, Annuziatu, Messina and Genoa, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Sahara, 1,288 tons, Captain Raiphsepuvuran, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesborough, with a cargo of railway materials.

THE Austro-Hungarian steam-ship Vorwaerts, 1,347 tons, Captain F. Radomeich, cleared yesterday for Hongkong, via Colombo, with a general cargo.

THE P. and O. Co's. steam-ship Rome, 2,558 tons, Captain G. F. Cates, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney, (August 4), with a general cargo, Her Majesty China and Australian mails and the following passengers—From Sydney to Calcutta—Mr. J. S. Fonder to Bombay. From Sydney—Lt. H. Askwith, Mr. C. Sevens, Col. A. T. Fraser and Mr. Grant. From Melbourne to Bombay—Major Costobadis. From Colombo—Captain D. Smith, Miss Packs, and eight deck. From Penang to Bombay—One deck. From Sydney to Malta—Mr. C. Medala, to London—Dr. and Mrs. Elliott, Mr. Goola and Mr. G. Holland. From Melbourne to London—Mr. and Mrs. Oxby.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

1ST SEPTEMBER.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Manilla ..	2582	A. Cruciani	A	F. Bozzoni.
„ Persia	2317	R. Hutchinson..	B	W. and A. Graham & Co.
„ Ravenna ..	2139	A. B. Daniel....	C	.....
„ Lord Lansdowne	1815	J. Schofield	F	.....
„ C. Maclean.	1496	.....	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Inchborwa .	1487	W. J. Cook	H J	.....
„ Aspatria.....	1921	G. Veale.....	L	The Captain.
„ St. Bernard.	1447	B. Young	M	.....
„ Hazara	..	.....	N	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ Akaba	2588	J. C. Main	O	K., Nixon & Co.
„ R. Rubattino	3044	G. Merelly.....	P	F. Bozzoni.
„ Lady Armstrong	1343	Abbott.....	Q	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
1	Sahara (s)	Raiphsepuvuran	Middlesbro', Aug. 1.
	Rome (s)	Cates	Sydney, Aug. 4.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
1	Fairholme	Buck.....	San Francisco.
	Frity V. Lancken.	Freese	Mauritius.
	Akaba (s)	Main.....	Torre del Annunziata (Messina & Genoa).
	Vorwaerts (s)	Radomeich..	Hongkong.

The steamer Ravenna, began to load yesterday for China, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
27 C. Mackenzie (s) .. Wilson.....Liverpool, July 18.
Goa (s) ..... Lewis .....Bombay, Aug. 5
Gulf of Mexico (s). Allan .....Melbourne, July 16.
28 Mahratta (s) ..... Croft.....Rangoon, Aug. 20,
Africa (s) ..... Loutit .....Singapore, Aug. 11:
I. G. S. Canning ...Edwards.....Madras, Aug. 24.
Slieve Roe..... McMillan ..Liververpool, May 29.
Iron Cross .....Sheldrake ..New York, May 17.

DEPARTURES.

August 27.—Steamers Rewa and Maharani, and Ship, he Bruce.
August 28.—Steamers Medina and Lilburn Tower.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
28 Tibre (s)..... ..... Colombo.
Pekin (s)..... ..... London.
Argo (s) .... Colombo.
30 Rewa (s)..... ..... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.
28 Tibre (s) .... Calcutta.
Argo (s) .... Calcutta.
29 Pekin (s)..... ..... Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPT. 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cascapedia s—4,000 cwts wheat, D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Clan Maclean s—6,000 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Aspatria s—1,125 cwts groundnuts, and 4,500 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Manilla s—1,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Lady Armstrong s—5,499 cwts rapeseed, S. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Manilla s—4,000 cwts wheat, S. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR MESSINA.

Bernard s—38 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lord Lunsdowne s—325 cwts horns, R. Caderbhoy.

FOR HONGKONG

Ravenna s—41 cwts bdellium, D Culloo, Y. Loong Huiqkee; 56 bales cotton, V. Lunching; 47 cwts linseed, 2 cwts tusks, 16 cwts gum, and 10 cwts methee seed, R. Purshotum; 250 cwts sandalwood, and 2.0 bales twist, C. Ebraim; 50 bales twist, R. S. Woonwalla and Co; 41 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 90 bales twist, P. Nainsookda.

Ravenna s—114 bales twist, Sassoon J. David and Co; 200 bales twist, N. B. Mody and Co; 54 bales twist, T. Topun; 80 bales twist, K. Ramanund; 100 bales twist, L. Chuttoo; 30 bales twist, C. Bomonjee and Co; 25 bales twist, S. Alraham; 250 bales twist, D. P. Marker; 10 bales twist, A. S. Woonwalla and Co; 22 bales twist, C. Bomanjee and Co: 7 cwts sharktins, M Jeewan; 100 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 1 chest opium, H. Chope.

FOR HONGKONG.

Arabia s—82 cases opium, H. C. Chope.

Calder s—6 cases opium, P. M. Narelwalla.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ravenna s—25 bales twist, S. Abraham; 50 bales twist, C. Bomanjee and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Ravenna s—38 bales twist, D. Dwarkabux; 100 bales twist, F. Sands and Co; 75 bales twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ravenna s—538 bales twist E. D. Sassoon and Co,

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Ravenna s—3 cwts tusks, H. Esmail.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 31.

Kemball, Lieut., Bo. 21st Regt. N. I., on duty, to Deolali.

Gordon, Lieut., 2nd Bo. Lancers, on leave, to Poona.

SEPTEMBER 1.

Foster, Lieut., 28th Bo. N. I., on privilege leave, from Baroda.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 21.

Spratt, Major, Bo. Commdt., Colaba Depôt, on duty, to Deolali.

AUGUST 31.

Brooker, Capt., Bo. 2nd S. N. Lancaster Regt., on medical certificate, to England.

SEPTEMBER 1.

Swinton, Major, Mad. R. H. A., on duty, to Bangalore.

Jennings, Lieut., Bo. R. A., from privilege leave, to Kirkee.

Keilly, Capt., Bo. 2nd P. W. O. Grendrs, on leave, to Poona.

Gordon, Lieut., 2nd Bo. Lancers, on leave, to Deesa.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 1st September, 1886.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the corps and posted to B. Company from this date, viz:—Vols. Cecil C. Betto, and Troyley George Dodson.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 2.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

115-86—Bomonji and H—Rustomji Framji Wadia vs The Pachora Ginning and Pressing Co—Little, S, F and N.

250-86—Little, S, F and N—Nuthoo Lallji vs Rustomji Framji Wadia and others—Bomonji and H, and Little, S, F and N.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

To speak to minutes of Decree.

75-85—Thakurdas D and C—Carrimji Allibhoy v/s Allibhoy Hassanally—Pestonjee and R.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

169-85—Payne, G and S—Hanifabai vs. Hafizabai and others—J C Cama.—Part heard.

216-85—Balkrishna and B—Loombajee Pandoojee and others vs. Mohanajee Janoojee and another—M H Khan.

203-85—Tyabji and D.—Kasibai vs. Narrotumdas Cooberdas and others—Macfarlane and E., and in person.

210-85—Tyabji and D—Jaitha Bhima and another vs Haji Abdool Valud Oosman and others—Payne, G and S.

136-84—Nanu and H—Singhji Raisu vs. Nowroji Burjorji—Macfarlane and E.

199-85—M M Munshi—Withul Tukaram Vuradhi vs. Govind Gungadhur Ranadi—Bicknell and K.

401-84—Tyabji and D—Khudiza Begum *alias* Doolum Begum and others vs. Mohsen and others—Winter and B.

NOTES
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

CUMING—August 28, 21, Old Court House Street, the wife of E G Cuming, of a daughter.
CONKLIN—August 28, at Ranipet, the wife of Rev. J W Conklin, of a son.
GADSDEN—August 26, at Cannanore, the wife of E H Gadsden, Jail Dept, of a daughter.
JAMES—August 28, at Prospect Lodge, Coonoor, the wife of W Rhodes James, of a son.

DEATH.

GERRARD—August 19, at Burnside, Kotagiri, Annie Marie, the beloved wife of W H Gerrard, and eldest daughter of John Dent Young, Esq, of Ceylon.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"G. V. SENJIT."—The matter should be brought to the notice of the Police Commissioner.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1886.

ONCE more it seems necessary to remember that the semi-official press of the European capitals—and especially that which is at the disposition of Prince Bismarck—can be used for the mystification of the world as easily as for other purposes. After having for weeks, in contradiction of all recent indications of Germany's disposition towards Russia, pretended that Russia must have her way in Bulgaria and that Prince Alexander must be shown the near way to poltical perdition, Prince Bismarck's favourite organ declares that Germany is not affected by events inBulgaria, but that it is France and her increasing armaments that she is most concerned about. It is just possible that the sudden turn for the better in the Bulgarian Prince's fortunes may have caused this equally sudden turn in Prince Bismarck's intentions, and that at Berlin it has been decided to let things take their course in the Balkans without much regard for Russian programmes. Even Russia herself may have discovered that she has struck in at the wrong time and in the wrong way, for the recall of her Consul from Sofia would otherwise seem a strange sequel to his recent highly encouraging reception of the rebel professions of affection for the Czar. However this may be, Germany has succeeded in suddenly changing the point of interest from the Danube to the Seine. Not that the minatory declarations of Prince Bismarck's organ necessarily mean much. Germany takes pleasure now and then in starting these newspaper wars with France, and her complaint about the strength of the French armaments may have no other purpose than to justify in the eyes of German taxpayers the weight of the military burdens of the Empire. Even with so vain and impetuous a Minister as General Boulanger in charge of her army, the Republic ought not to be provoked into resenting incitements of this kind, which have, for the rest, lost the terror of novelty, and which are apparently meant at least as much for internal as for external purposes.

THE need for giving a less literary character to competitive examinations for the public service is once more insisted upon by a contributor to one of the reviews, who proposes, as many have proposed before, that the examination should be extended to the candidate's moral and physical training. This of course is the very thing every one would desire, but its proper attainment has hitherto been considered impossible. Mr. Grey proceeds to show that it is not, and he proposes a scheme, by the application of which, he hopes to be able to select the best possible men,—good all round, sound in body and morals, as well as elevated in intellect. Test the candidates, he urges, severally in their intellectual, moral, and physical capabilities, divide them largely into three separate classes under each head, and then combine these classes so as to obtain aggregate or final classes. This as far as it goes is unexceptionable, but it does not go very far. Regarded as a plan on paper it is quite a work of art; but how does the author enlighten us as to the details? How will he divide his moral boys into three classes? By what process are we to tell that the bump of veneration is greater on Smith's head than on Jones'? or that Peter will tell the truth oftener than Paul? Mr. Grey is rather reticent on this point, which is the point above all others on which we wish to be informed. He hints that boys trained at public schools or universities will have a better moral character than those trained at private schools. When he talks of private and public schools he means apparently small and big schools, and he should say so. For a public school differs in nothing from a large private school except that its head master is the servant of a syndicate who hold the funds, whereas the head master of the private school is only bound to obey the general public from whom he gets his fees. Mr. Grey continues that searching inquiries should be made and that certificates should be produced from schoolmasters, College tutors, and employers, and that the candidate's own demeanour under the ordeal of a *viva voce* examination should go far to show his moral character. But here again there are difficulties. We can to a certain extent judge of a grown man's moral capabilities by applying to his former employers. He has been tried by the furnace of life, and it is easy to tell whether he rings true or false. But how are we to judge of a boy fresh from school who has not proved his fitness by actual work? The child is father of the man, but only to a limited extent. If we knew every antecedent of the youth these would not provide reliable data as to how he is going to turn out. We have only to look to history or to our own experience. Who were the good boys at school? Not those we cared to have much to do with, not those who were the heroes of our boyhood, first at every sport and first in every mischief. Not even those who were first in the race for prizes. No; the boys who would get the best moral certificates are those uncanny youths who slip through life unheeded, nonentities who are never in a scrape, never punished and never liked. It has become a proverb with us that bad boys make the best men—and the reason is not far to seek. Vigour is one of the essentials of success in the struggle of life, and it is precisely this restless vigour that in early youth often drives its possessors into every form of juvenile mischief. Yet it is these vigorous youths who would be handicapped most severely by Mr. Grey's scheme—that is to say, if their schoolmasters spoke the truth about them. But this is requiring a good deal of a class that after all is merely mortal. A schoolmaster for years has been training a boy say, for the Indian Civil Service. If he pass, his preceptor's reputation—a very marketable commodity—goes up highly in value. He has everything to gain by his pupil's success, a great deal to lose by his failure. The Commissioners call upon this gentleman to supply the boy with a character. Are we wrong in predicting that the paint will be put on rather thick, that the rosy colours will not be spared? Supposing he speaks the truth and gives a bad character, may he not be dragged into law by an irate parent? The law of libel is strict and very comprehensive, and even if the truth be true its truthfulness is sometimes uncommonly difficult to prove. As to the recommendation that the candidate's moral nature should undergo a *viva voce* examination, let us consider how we ourselves should like it. We appear for fifteen minutes before a board of strangers. We are required to look exceedingly moral and virtuous, not as virtuous as we were made, but more virtuous than the other candidates, and we are painfully aware that our future prospects depend upon the success with which we shall exude virtue. The really good among us would be nervous and at a disadvantage, whereas the wicked having spent their lives in pretending to be righteous—for the wicked man seldom cares to show himself wicked—would be in their element, and would hold a high carnival over those reverend commissioners. In crushing this reviewer we are not jumping upon a dead horse, for this argument that boyish morality can be tested just like sugar or kerosine oil has been often brought forward, and in refuting Mr. Grey we refute all those who think like him. Only certain moral attributes can be tested, and these are already annually tested by the different literary examinations—for instance, perseverance and self-denial and endurance and to a certain extent courage and honesty—without these no candidate can hope to make good marks.

Mr. Grey makes a better point when he insists upon physical examination for such athletic pursuits as the Army and Navy, but even here he goes too far. In his system of classes he puts the man of herculean strength on a par with the man of first class intellect. This is not the value that nature puts upon intellect. For one man of commanding intellectual powers she gives us a thousand men each of whom could smash him with their mere brute strength. In practice we shall find it advisable to take the computation of nature rather than that of Mr. Grey. Providence on the whole is a more reliable statistician than *Fortnightly Reviewers*. Our passed candidates will seldom be required to use their hands in manual labour. They are chiefly wanted to superintend others, and to do this necessitates only average physical powers. By all means let there be a physical and medical examination, but do not let these be such as to exclude men like Julius Cæsar or Nelson, both of whom were weaklings in their youth. Unlike the moral test this physical examination is a possibility. Let the candidates show they have the necessary bodily force by lifting a certain weight, throwing a shot a certain distance, jumping a certain height and length, climbing a rope a certain number of feet, walking and running so many miles in a given time, and provided the test be not made too difficult they will have done all we have any right to ask. Let there be a preliminary physical examination, but let the candidates eventually be chosen, solely according to their intellectual abilities. There is one use of these physical examinations which has been entirely overlooked, and which we consider to be so important as to furnish their chief *raison d'être*. A great deal has been said lately about the severity of the intellectual test which is averred to ruin a man's brains and make him a moral and social wreck. Severe strain must be the result of all competition, and the severer the competition the greater the strain. But hitherto this truth has been lost sight of; that the severer the physical test, the milder must be the intellectual test, the more we develop the body the less can we develop the mind, and *vice versa* in exact proportion. If then it is true what many people say that the intellects of our young hopefuls are breaking under the strain, let us increase the severity of the physical examination, and in this way we shall slacken the tension of the mind, provided we insist upon all candidates passing a preliminary examination of this kind.

THE strange origin of the Martinière Colleges, at Calcutta and Lucknow, will always invest those institutions with interest so long as the obvious intentions of the founder—the French soldier of fortune who came out with Lally to found a French Empire in India, and helped to found an English one instead—are as loyally carried out as recent reports make them appear to be. The report for the past year gives prominence to this amongst other features in the system pursued at Lucknow, that the managers make much of the physical side of education. They print their diet table so that the world shall see how careful they are that there shall be a sound body in which to encase the sound mind of the pupil, and they also print a tabulated statement showing the gain in weight and muscle which the boys have made in the gymnasium during the year. An admirable example this surely must be to the managers of schools, and one which they will all willingly follow if they are able to tell, as the Martiniere gymnastic instructor is, of an average gain in weight of 3½ lbs., and a growth of three-tenths of an inch in the forearm, and three-fifths of an inch in the upper arm, and of an inch and a quarter in chest measurement. The corollary to the gymnasium instructor's report is that of the medical officer, who bears testimony to the improved health and physique of the boys, and perhaps also that in which the Principal sets forth the educational progress that the boys under his charge are making. The prominence which is given in the report to the achievements of the Martiniere cadet corps, of whom General Dillon has spoken very highly indeed, is another token of the care that seem to be taken in the institution to give its due place to physical education. Herein, of course, the Martiniere school does not stand alone. The Bombay schools, for instance, are surpassed by none for the strength of their cadet contingents, and the result we doubt not is here the same as at Lucknow, where, as the Principal says, "the best effect is seen in the discipline of the school, in the briskness with which orders are obeyed, in smartness of carriage, and in general set-up and *morale*."

WE hear that Government are organizing a survey party to lay out the new railway line from Chalisgaon on the G. I. P. R. to Dhulia, a length of thirty-six miles. Dhulia is the capital town of Khandesh, and is a large trade centre, exporting immense quantities of wheat, cotton and linseed. The unbridged Girna river is at present an obstacle to such traffic for six months in the year, most of it finding its way from Dhulia *via* Malegaon to Manmar,—a road journey of fifty-four miles. The new railway will open out large tracts of the most fertile land in the Presidency, situated in the valley of the Tapti. Mr. J. D. Ferguson, C.E., Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Nasik, has been appointed to the charge of the survey party, and will commence operations in October. The line was surveyed two years ago and plans were prepared.

A FOLLOWER OF ARTEMIS.

In cave or forest surely thou wast born,
Maiden, and read'd, and one among her peers
Who rang'd the mountain side with shafts and spears,
Fateful to men who heard her cries and horn,
The hunter by his own dogs track'd and torn,
The Attic prince, virgin in loves and years,
Who nothing guess'd of Phaedra's pains and tears,
Of Aphrodite's slighted heart and scorn.

Chaste, self-contain'd, mistress of thine own joy,
Shall time not change thee nor the months unbend
This will which drives thee to the woods, and sea,
Or lonely height on which the stars descend,
Unwishful of the lovely shepherd boy,
And hours when love and sleep contend for thee!
Rydal, 1880. W. W.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 28.

A GARDEN PARTY here in August is not often attempted, and "weather permitting" is a very necessary proviso on such an invitation. But with the usual good luck which attends parties at the Viceregal Lodge, a fine afternoon enabled nearly all Simla to be present on Tuesday last, and though the ground was too damp to permit of much walking, a plentiful supply of dhurries enabled the visitors to move about sufficiently for all practical purposes. The lower ground was on this occasion utilized instead of the upper one, and refreshments were arranged in the Tennis Court, which being covered and boarded, would have afforded a comfortable refuge had a shower come on. But Lady Dufferin like Her Majesty seems fortunate in the weather when giving parties; I do not remember a really wet evening at any of the dances this season. On the 10th October there is to be a concert at the Viceregal Tennis Court, and the grounds are to be thrown open, so that people may stroll about when tired of the music. The entertainment is for a charity, to pay the debt on the small native Christian church which was opened here last year. As the tickets are only one rupee each, they come within the means of most people, and there ought to be such a crowd as is seldom seen in Simla. Writing of the Viceregal Tennis Court reminds me that I have not mentioned it before this season in connection with its *raison d' etrè*, tennis. The fact is this year it has to some extent gone out of fashion, and there have been no tournaments to attract attention to it The young men up here have been fewer in number, and either from that, or some other cause, one has heard nothing of exciting matches down there, as one did last year. I believe the Viceregal Staff play a good deal, but His Excellency has been advised not to play much, the game being a much more violent one than ordinary tennis.

We are to have Sky Races next month, and I suppose shall be very gay after the rains are over. By the way, we have *races* of an objectionable and dangerous kind going on here daily, and though one escapes many evils by a residence in the hills instead of in the plains, one runs risk to life and limb very often nevertheless. I refer to both "rickshaws" racing and horse racing on the public roads. These forms of amusement will end in a terrible accident some day, for hairbreadth escapes are becoming more frequent. A new element of danger has come in this season in the matter of "rickshaws." When first they became fashionable they were used only by ladies, and with jaunpanies, who at any rate were after a few days trained to the work, and knew how to guide the vehicles. Now the gentlemen have taken to them for evening parties, and employ coolies who never handled a wheeled conveyance before. The result is, as might be expected, the coolies never know which side of the road they ought to be, and cannot run the "rickshaw" straight when on the right side. It is amusing to see the change which has come over the Lords of Creation in connection with riding in "rickshaws." At first even the elderly gentlemen, not wishing perhaps to be considered elderly, would not condescend to travel even on wet nights in a "Jinney." Then by degrees, a few more courageous or more luxurious began in an apologetic way to use them "to save their uniforms," and now the youngest men boldly parade themselves in hired vehicles and coolies, and make no excuses whatever. I am not sure that the random riding is not worse than the racing rickshaw. One always approaches a corner with the nervous apprehension that a reckless horseman or more often horsewoman may appear, looking as though they believed corners were made to be taken at full gallop. How the children and dogs escape is a subject of special wonder and thanksgiving. I have not heard yet of anybody being killed, but expect every week to have to record some such melancholy event. There were no bishops here to make victims of (I believe there's a saying about its being necessary to sacrifice a bishop before some evil is remedied), but perhaps the serious injury of some smaller functionary may suffice to call forth the righteous indignation of the authorities against these enemies of our peace and comfort. It is true that notices are stuck up here and there, forbidding reckless driving and riding, but to little purpose hitherto.

This season's exhibition of pictures is to take place at the new Cutcherry, of which the inside is said to be much nicer than the outside. One would not suppose that a sufficiently light room could be found in such a gloomy-looking building, but we shall see some time about the 27th of next month. As there has been a large painting class all the season, we are expecting great things from the Simla amateur artists this year.

The next legal Member of Council will at any rate be a man of large Indian experience, which is comforting to those who object to premature legislation. Mr. Scoble has had a very successful career both out and here, and since he went home, about 12 years ago, and he ought to make an excellent adviser to the Government.

Sir Frederick Roberts evidently intends "touring" a great deal this cold season. The programme is quite alarming to ordinary travellers; every party of India is about to be inspected; and there will be a lot of whitewashing and cleaning up generally, with such an energetic Commander-in-Chief on the rampage. By the way, there is a good deal of grumbling going on among military men up here about several recent appointments, and chiefly among senior officers, too. Appointments, like kissing, go by favour, say they!

There was the usual fortnightly dance at Viceregal Lodge, Wednesday last, and very pleasant early parties they are. A children's fancy dress dance is to take place on Wednesday, the 8th, from 5 to 7. The children have been trying to learn a singing quadrille, but the steps, music and words seem too much for their young minds to master, so the singing is to be given up. I am not sure that either mammas or children have quite enjoyed the time spent on drilling the figures and music into the small mites; but I daresay it will be a pretty sight even if the singing is found too difficult.

Apropos of my former remarks about the dangers here, I have just heard of a little dog being killed last night, and several children narrowly escaping. There was a cavalcade of twelve riders, so one must be thankful no more damage was done. What might have been a really serious accident also occurred. Some individual, unknown, was riding a hired bazar pony, which on passing a lady on horseback began kicking out at her horse, which caused it to jump and plunge, and eventually run away. The lady lost her seat, was dragged some distance and taken up insensible. Fortunately a pair of black eyes seem to be the chief injury, but such an accident only barely misses being fatal. As the lady is the wife of a police officer here, it may have nearly as much effect as killing a bishop, towards putting a stop to dangerous riding. If so, we shall have something to be grateful for even while commiserating the victim. Three times this year I have had the pleasure of meeting riderless horses careering wildly along the road, and this perhaps is the greatest danger of all, and the one least easy to cope with. Syces lead horses so carelessly, and many riders take their first lesson in the art on these narrow dangerous roads, and are likely therefore to be unseated.

THE POONA REGATTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 31.

THE regatta concluded this evening, a keenly exciting contest terminating the programme as on the opening day. The sky was overcast, but a brief shower that occurred during the second race was the worst that happened from the threatening aspect of the gathering clouds, and only caused the toilettes of the ladies to suffer a momentary obscurity. As will be seen from the results which are given in detail below, the majority of the prizes were not won without satisfactory evidence of the survival of the fittest at the winning post. Only two crews, both representing the British Military, turned out for the Service Fours, and although the winners were scarcely put on their mettle, their opponents were under a length to the bad at the finish. The popular race of the day was for the ladies' bracelet, a trophy which goes to the fair coxswain who guides the winning crew to victory. At the last moment Alexander, whose name was on the card to row in Randolph's boat, had to be replaced, and Tudball was selected for the vacancy. Captain Steele, the stroke of one of the other competing boats, paid the crack sculler of the college, the compliment of lodging an objection against him. Cooke, who was ultimately selected in consequence, proved a most efficient substitute as the result showed. The lady coxswains evinced a thorough familiarity with the nicety of the task entrusted to them, and Miss Portman became the owner of the coveted bracelet. The prizes were distributed by Lady Reay immediately after the last race. The members of the Bombay crew were loudly cheered as they stepped up to bear away the challenge cup. When the ceremony was concluded, three hearty cheers were also given for Lady Reay, nor was Lady Sassoon's kindness forgotten in placing Garden Reach at the disposal of the Committee. Details:—

DOUBLE SCULLS.—(Final Heat.)

W. H. LeQuesne, 11st., and G. b. O'Donnell, 12-2.... 1
V. Cooke, 10st., and Tudball (str.) 9-11..... 2

The younger and the lighter scullers gave their seniors a hard tussle. LeQuesne and O'Donnell, who had the centre station, got away with a slight lead, but this was soon diminished. Both pulled about the same stroke, and although the heavier men bent to their sculls with a will, the youngsters stuck gamely by their side. Gradually LeQuesne and O'Donnell drew ahead, their lead at the well being a length or more. At this point both spurted, but after three or four strokes, the boat of the younger men dropped to the rear, Tudball having had a mishap with his left hand scull. The delay was only momentary, but occurred at too critical a juncture to be retrieved, and although they pulled up almost a length in the short distance remaining, a similar distance still separated the boats. Tudball and Cooke were warmly applauded for the excellent fight they had made.

SENIOR SCULLS.—(Third Heat.)

G. Alexander, 11-7..... 1
R. Clothier, 9-8..... 2

Alexander won the heat in capital style by a length and a half. Three hundred yards from home he had a clear lead. Clothier struggled gamely, but was receiving the wash of the leading sculler, and despite a tremendous spurt at the finish, failed to get up in time.

W. H. LeQuesne, 11st.,..... 1
G. Alexander,..... 2

Bullen was down on the card to row in the fourth heat for this plate, but was scratched, leaving Le Quesne to meet the winner of the previous heat. It was a runaway match, LeQuesne sculling in fine form, distancing his opponent by several lengths.

SERVICE FOURS.—One Mile.

H. Pease, 10-6.
L. L. Steele, 11-2.
C. Thompson, 12.
A. Randolph (str.), 11-10.
J. L. Stewart (cox.), 8.
} British Military 1

C. R. Day, 9-4.
F. Cardew, 10-12.
F. Newton King, 11-3.
F. H. Plowden (str.), 8-2.
J. H. Sangwell (cox.), 4-7.
} British Military 2

The heavier crew, upwards of five stone the more weighty of the two, had the station near the farther bank, but as they turned the bend headed towards their opponents' water. They were pulling the steadier stroke, but once in the straight the boats came on in excellent style, both crews rowing in perfect unison. Two hundred and fifty yards from the winning flag a fine spurt brought Randolph's boat ahead with a quarter length clear. The second crew made their effort a moment later, with such success as to overhaul the leading boat, and when the judge's signal was fired had managed to overlap its stern. The winning crew were in no way distressed by their pull, and had plenty of strength for further effort had it been needed, whilst they showed the soundness of their lungs by resting on their oars and cheering their less fortunate opponents in recognition of their plucky exertions.

JUNIOR PAIRS.—(Final Heat.)

C. Fry, 10-10, and F. Field (str.), 12-2..... 1
R. Clothier., 9-6, and E. D. Bullen (str.), 9-8 2
A. Montanaro, 11-7, and G. Alexander (str.), 11-7..... 0

Originally it had been intended to make two heats of this, Fry and Field having to row the winners of the second heat. On the previous day a dead heat had been recorded for the latter event, and it was now wisely determined to make one race of the two heats. The three crews drew for choice of station. The outside and centre fell respectively to the boats which afterwards finished first and second, the third pair having allotted to them the lighter boat in consideration of the disadvantage of the inside station. This consideration availed them nothing, for after completing half th edistance, Montanaro and Alexander retired. With the remaining pairs, it became a certainty for Fry and Field, who came ahead with comparative ease, and leaving the other boat directly in their wake, won by three lengths.

SERGEANTS' PAIR OARS RACE.—Half Mile.

Sappers and Miners 1
R. A. 2
R. Dublin Fusiliers 3

Some amusement was caused as the boats pulled up to the starting point, one of the pairs giving an exhibition of highly independent rowing, the oars going round like the sweeps of a windmill, but when the trio were despatched by the starter, it was seen that "Tommy Atkins" had simply been doing the "Heathen Chinee" trick. It was an easy victory for the Engineers by several lengths, but for second place the Artillery and Infantry came along level, and finished with only a trifling advantage for Kirkee.

LADIES' FOURS.—Half Mile.

V. Cooke, 10st., C. Hogge, 9st. 10lbs., E. Dickinson, 10st. 5lbs., and A. Randolph (str), 11st. 10lbs 1
C. Henaley, 9st. 7lbs., A. Montanaro, 11st. 7lbs., F.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FROM UPPER BURMA.

THE BUND ACCIDENT IN MANDALAY.

THE REDISTRIBUTION OF COMMANDS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, AUG. 31.

The river has fallen considerably. The water yesterday was flowing into the river through the original breach to the north as well as the artificial breach to the south.

The number of persons relieved at the Court House from the 21st to the 30th August was 4,643.

The General Orders published on the 29th give the redistribution of Brigades and the Commands :—

1st Brigade— Mandalay, Ava, Sagaing and Kyouksai. Brigadier-General C. J. East commanding.

2nd Brigade—Bhamo and Natha. Brigadier-General R. Griffiths commanding.

3rd Brigade—Ningyan, Yemethen and Hlinedet. Brigadier-General H. S. Anderson commanding.

4th Brigade—Myingyan, Mahline, Meitela and Wundwin. Brigadier-General W. S. A. Lockhart commanding.

5th Brigade—Shwaybo, Ruby Mines, Yeu, Kyoukmyoung and four new posts. Brigadier-General R. C. Stewart commanding.

6th Brigade—Membu, Taungdwingyi and Pagan. Brigadier-General R. C. Low commanding.

Chindwin Force (head-quarters Kindat)—All stations in the Chindwin Valley. Lieutenant-Colonel Toker, 18th B. I. commands.

The Public Works Department in Mandalay alone employs daily over 2,500 Burmans.

Sir Charles Bernard leaves Mandalay for Rangoon on Thursday, the 2nd prox.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 1.

At to-day's Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. Ilbert introduced the Bill to make sundry minor amendments in the Civil Procedure Code. He said now that it had become necessary to make a few amendments for the purpose of supplementing and giving effect to measures actually pending before the Council, such as the Guardian and Wards' Bill and the Debtors' Bill, I have taken this opportunity of proposing sundry other amendments, the need for which attending my department has been directed to expediency, and which is not likely to be seriously disputed, and which makes no violent changes in the existing system of procedure.

Sir T. C. Hope spoke after the Hon. Mr. Ilbert, and deprecated any important changes in the Code, except after the lapse of a very considerable period. He thought, however, there could be no objections to the minor amendments or those now proposed, provided great care was taken not to make any change which was really unavoidable. He trusted more than this would not be attempted.

The Hon. Mr. Ilbert proposed to make additions to the General Clauses Act of 1868, and also to extend the Glanders and Farcy Act into Bombay.

Sir Auckland Colvin moved the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Native Passenger Ships, which was referred to a Select Committee.

The Council then adjourned for a week.

MILITARY ACTIVITY AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 1.

Colonel Woodthrope's mission have reached Srinagar.

There is great activity in military circles here. Daily conferences are being held, and vague absurd rumours are afloat as to the cause. The authorities are doubtless discussing the new scheme for the redistribution of Commands and settling Frontier Force business, Brigadier-General MacQueen being here for that purpose.

INSTALLATION OF MAHARAJAH SCINDIAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GWALIOR, SEPT. 1.

Although the formal installation of the young Maharajah Scindiah was fixed for the 10th November, yet as the Viceroy expressed regret at his inability to be present in consequence of engagements during his autumn tour, Sir Lepel Griffin will perform the ceremony of installation to-morrow afternoon.

THE MADRAS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 1.

The Commander-in-Chief arrives here to-morrow morning, and goes on board the Chindwara soon afterwards, the steamer leaving for Rangoon about noon.

MR. THOMAS.

Mr. H. S. Thomas, First Member of the Board of Revenue, has returned to Madras after five and a-half months' search at Madura for evidence against Mr. Crole. It is generally believed the result is very small.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

BERLIN, AUG. 31.

The *North German Gazette*, in an article to-day, repeats that Germany is not affected by the events transpiring in Bulgaria, and says that German armaments are due to the constant arming of France, who alone is answerable for the present situation in Central Europe.

CHINA AND THE COREA.

TIENTSIN, AUG. 31.

In consequence of the fears entertained by the Chinese Government that Russia had designs on the Corea, a fleet of nine Chinese ironclads was despatched there, and, on its arrival off the coast, a force of Chinese soldiers in disguise was landed. The Coreans, however, objected to the Chinese landing, and attacked them.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

An amendment to the Address condemning the inadequacy of the Crofter's Act was rejected by a large majority in the House of Commons last night.

PRINCE ALEXANDER.

TIRNOVA, AUG. 31.

His Highness Prince Alexander arrived here to-day, and met with a most enthusiastic reception.

The Russian Consul at Sofia, who was implicated in the late overthrow of Prince Alexander, has been recalled by his Government.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, AUG. 31.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Navarino left here, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, on the evening of the 29th inst.

SUEZ, AUG. 31.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair arrived here this afternoon.

The City Line steamer City of Carthage arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 31.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 13-16
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.	
7lbs. Shirtings	4-11
8¼. do.	5-10½
40.'s Mule Twist	0-7½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66½
4½ „ „	70
3 „ Consols for account	100⅞
3½ „ Sterling Loan	101
4½ „ French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver	42⅞

Arrivals.—Lorenzo, Cuba, Etna and Birmania.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 31.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA. *Via* Direct perfect. *Via* Valentia perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, Interrupted. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, Interrupted. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Moulmein route to Bangkok right.
Madras-Penang Cable interrupted.
Rangoon-Penang Cable perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, AUG. 31.

10 p.m.	78·9

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1.

6 a.m.	77·6
10 a.m.	79·3
2 p.m.	82·3
4 p.m.	82·7

SIR ALFRED LYALL may be expected in Simla on or about the 6th instant.

THE Madras Chamber of Commerce has memorialised the Government of India in favour of a re-imposition of the import duties.

IT is probable that the net revenue from Indian Railways will exceed that of the Budget estimate by fully fifty lakhs of rupees.

THE Calcutta branch of the Silver Association has forwarded a petition to the Government of India bearing 3,000 signatures in favour of bi-metallism.

MR. THOMAS STEVENS, the adventurous American bicylist, arrived at Allahabad on Sunday. He goes on to Calcutta, embarks for Canton, once more mounts his steed there, rides to Northern China, and then sails for San Francisco, which he left on April 22, 1884.

IT is not yet definitely known whether Sir Charles Lyall's term of office in the North-West will be extended. As regards the Punjab, the chances are that Sir Charles Bernard will be appointed.

THE British India steamer Sirsa, which has been taken up for the conveyance of troops to Burma, will shortly proceed from Calcutta to Madras, to embark some cavalry for Rangoon.

THE weather reports from the tea districts are favourable, on the whole, and though the floods are still out in Kachar they are slowly subsiding. In the Hailakandy district, however, there has been a further heavy fall of rain.

THE new Governor of Madras, who will not be out until towards the end of November, comes straight to Madras by sea. It is known that he will bring out his own Private and Military Secretary, but not who they will be. Sir Grant Duff, as previously stated, will await his successor's arrival, but Lady Grant Duff sails for England on the 20th proximo with Captain Bagot, A.D.C.

THE total indigo crop of last year amounted to 1,08,692 maunds, and it is believed that this figure will now be exceeded. The detailed estimates have only been received from Lower Bengal, where the crop is estimated at 20,000 maunds, as against 19,829 maunds last year. *Morhun Mahai* is nearly finished in Behar, and the factory estimates amount to 51,750 maunds, nearly all from first cuttings only, which is very nearly the same quantity as was obtained from both first and second cuttings last season. The late heavy floods in Champaran and Muzaffarpur have done considerable damage to the Khunties, and it is thought that the produce will be at least 5,000 maunds less than might have been expected if there had been no floods. The second cuttings are estimated to produce from 15 to 20,000 maunds, or a total of about 70,000 maund for the whole of Behar. The reports from the Benares district are still unfavourable, and it is doubtful if the produce will be equal to that of last year. In the Doab the yield from the plant is better than that of last year, and the estimates received show an improvement. Altogether it is estimated that the produce from the North-West will be about 35,000 maunds. This would give an estimated outturn of indigo of about 1,25,000 maunds.

THE India Office has appointed Mr. Mahomed Hameedullah, B.A. (a nephew of Syed Ahmed of Aligarh), to represent India at the Oriental Congress which is to be held at Vienna towards the end of this month, under the presidency of Dr. Bühler.

THE annual issue of three volumes of the "Sacred Books of the East" for 1886 will comprise Prof. Bühler's new translation of the "Laws of Manu," a double volume, and Prof. Oldenberg's translation of the 'Grihya-Sûtras,' describing the domestic ceremonies of the Brahmans.

MESSRS. SWAN SONNENSCHEIN AND CO. have in the press a new work, entitled 'A Strange Journey,' from the pen of Commander V. Lovett Cameron, R.N., the well known African traveller. The scene is laid in the unexplored country behind Marka, on the east coast of Africa, and the work incorporates Arab tales and native folk-lore.

THE London correspondent of the *Englishman* telegraphs :—"The question of the expenditure incurred by the Government of India on its annual movement to Simla has not been allowed to rest. I am now able to furnish you with the official returns which were ordered by the House of Commons as long ago as 1884, and which were supplied by the Indian Government in July of last year. The returns refer to the Supreme Government, and are for a period of four years. The annual amounts are as follows :—

1880	Rs. 6,50,000
1881	„ 8,00,000
1882	„ 8,00,000
1883	„ 7,25,000"

THE *World* is inclined to think that the Duke of Connaught's tour of Indian service will be a short one. "But no one can possibly know what will be done with him when he does return home, for he seems to have no idea himself, and it will be allowed, I think, that he of all people ought to know if anybody does. So much must necessarily depend upon circumstances."

SEVERAL forest fires have been raging in Wisconsin. About a dozen persons are reported to have perished in the flames, and if is feared that many backwoodsmen have met the same fate. The loss among live stock is terrible. It is believed that in Calumet, Clark, Marathon, and a few of the adjacent counties, 500 families have been rendered homeless.

MR. TILDEN'S estate is estimated to be worth about five million dollars. He bequeaths the income from about one million to relatives, with power to them to bequeath the principal. The remainder is left to Messrs. Bigelow, Green, and Smith, as trustees, for public uses. The discretion entrusted to the trustees is absolute ; but three libraries are suggested, the smaller ones at New Lebanon (Mr. Tilden's native village), and at his residence (Yonkers), and about three millions for a free public library in New York City.

AN exciting incident took place recently in an itinerant menagerie at the outer boulevards fair, Paris. A beast-tamer named Graconeth was in a lion's cage when one of the animals attacked him and tore his thighs with its claws. The spectators were terror-struck ; but the tamer, in falling, managed to keep his eyes fixed on those of the beast, and when he rose backed out of the cage, frowning and holding high his whip in a menacing attitude. The blood spurted through the torn hose, and after Graconeth had slammed the grated door in the lion's face he fainted.

IT appears that the bands of the various French regiments have such different modes of executing the "Marseillaise," that when several of them are called upon to play together, they are obliged to practise it before the combined performance takes place. This fact, a Paris correspondent writes, has much exercised the mind of General Boulanger, the active Minister of War, who has accordingly asked all the military bandmasters to devote their attention to the matter. The arrangement which the authorities will select will be published and declared official, and the uniformity that is now lacking will thereby be secured.

THOUGH M. Chevreul, the veteran French chemist, has completed his hundredth year, he had an experience recently of which it is safe to say he would search his souvenirs in vain for a parallel. He received a visit in his laboratory from the members of the Chinese Mission in Paris ; and the conversation naturally turning on the subjects of light and colour, which M. Chevreul has spent his life in investigating, one of the party astonished him by declaring that he could see perfectly without light, and he actually read some pages of a book in the dark. M. Chevreul doubtless knows that a predecessor of his own, Jerome Cardan, a famous savant of the sixteenth century, was credited with the same power. And the younger Scaliger assures us that when he awoke from his brief slumbers he was able to read in the dark without lighting his lamp. The younger Scaliger was rather given to boasting ; and this statement of his has usually been classed with that of his eminent contemporary and philological rival, the learned Buchmann, who claimed to have discovered a key to the language of the angelic choir ; but the feat of the living Chinese goes some way to establish the genuineness of this particular pretension of the dead Grecian.

A VIGOROUS correspondence is at present being carried on in the columns of the *Daily Telegraph* on the subject of buying goods abroad. German competition is the main burden of the song ; and there can be no doubt that it has increased considerably of late. But the consternation which it has excited is the best proof how absolutely England was without a commercial rival till lately. Turning to the Board of Trade returns, we find that the woollen manufactures imported in the first seven months of 1886 amount to less than £4,000,000. Of this France alone is credited with £3,260,000, leaving less than three-quarters of a million to Germany to share with all the rest of Europe. On the other hand, England, with her depressed trade and ruined manufactures, exported £11,280,000 worth of woollen goods in the same period. Complaints of foreign goods (watches and cutlery especially) being sold as English, owing to fraudulent marking, balance themselves to some extent against a second set of complaints that goods are bought because they are foreign. Several warehousemen say frankly the foreign goods are better value for money, or are (as in the case of shoes and boots, for instance,) made with more taste. Again, "the Germans keep men in Paris and London to send specimens of any novelty, which they immediately copy in a much commoner quality." Finally, the German commercial traveller is immensely superior both in linguistic and technical qualifications to his English rival.

THE *Gaulois* learns from Monsignor di Rende, the Papal Nuncio in Paris, that the Pope, who has been reported in ill-health, is suffering from nothing more serious than the fatigue occasioned by the extra labour and worry which the negotiations with the Chinese Government imposed on him. The Pope's ordinary day's work, as described by the same authority, would be enough to try the constitution of a much younger and more robust man. He is up at six every morning, and, after performing his private devotions, he says his own mass, and then attends a mass said by one of his chaplains, after which he makes a hasty breakfast. At half-past nine he receives the Secretary of State, and subsequently accords audiences to the Prefects of the Congregations, to the Latin Secretary, and to the Secretary of Papal Briefs. Then come the private audiences, and at half-past two he sits down to dinner. In conformity with traditional usage he dines alone. Once only is this particular prescription of etiquette known to have been departed from in recent times. Pius IX. dined with the assembled Bishops of Christendom one day during the sittings of the Vatican Council. Pope Leo takes a quarter of an hour's rest after this meal, and then busies himself with his official labours, revising the despatches submitted to him, and frequently drafting despatches with his own hand. At five he receives the Bishops in private audience, sees the Prefects of Congregations a second time, resumes his work, which he terminates with a light supper at half-past ten, retiring for the night at eleven.

A LETTER written from Tamatave, on July 3, by the special correspondent of the *Temps*, contains some allusions to the financial questions which have been so much discussed of late. The writer remarks that it would be well if the Malagasy were to devote their attention to the payment of the indemnity. The Governor of Tamatave recently assured a visitor that the money was ready, and the other Hova officers have repeated this assertion. As a matter of fact, the writer says that he knows that an English financial company and several English banks have offered to lend the 10,000,000f. (£400,000) to the Court of Imerina. "On his side," he adds, "Mr. Willoughby, the Anglo-Hova Generalissimo, has gone to raise in his native land, Great Britain, a loan for his new country. So the Malagasy cannot want for money ; out when will it be paid us. The Hova is slow in parting with his piastres, and I do not think that the Malagasy are capable of paying down 10,000,000f. quietly without hesitation or delay. You may, therefore be persuaded that if the indemnity is paid, it will not be to-morrow, or in six months." The writer then goes into the question of guarantees. "In exchange for the money lent, what guarantee will the Court of Imerina give to its creditors ? This is a very important point, one that is pregnant with menaces, and one on which we should do well to keep an eye. Let us bear in mind that we are to preside over the foreign relations of Madagascar.' Why, if there is yet time, should not the loan be contracted in France ? It would very soon be covered, if only by certain houses of business which are in constant communication with the great island. We should gain more by this than people imagine. In any case, we should avoid possible complications."

MILITARY NEWS.

A REQUISITION having been made by the Principal Medical Officer, Mandalay, for the services of 20 hospital assistants with the Punjab Police Force service in Burma, and the Government of Bengal not being able to meet the demand, it has been decided that the required number of hospital assistants be supplied from the Madras Presidency. It is believed that there is in Madras a surplus of civil hospital assistants, some of whom may be utilized to meet this demand. But civil hospital assistants, by the terms of their agreement, cannot be ordered for duty out of India. If, however, they cannot be obtained for service in Burma, the Government of India think that men belonging to the military establishment might be supplied, and their places be filled up temporarily by men from the civil establishment, until the military establishment is augmented to provide for this service. Failing either of these expedients, it is thought that some of the surplus medical warrant officers of the Madras establishment might be employed, as a temporary measure, with the Burma Police Force. It has been now arranged that the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras should place at the disposal of the Surgeon-General, H. M.'s Forces, twenty civil hospital assistants for temporary duty with regiments serving in India, who might replace an equal number of military hospital assistants for duty with the Punjab Police Force in Upper Burma.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, AUG. 31.—The temperature has fallen rather quickly in Central and Eastern Punjab and the western parts of the North-West Provinces. The barometer has risen moderately in these parts of the country, but is steady or falling slowly elsewhere. The general distribution of pressure is unchanged. Easterly winds continue in the Gangetic plain and the Punjab, west to north-west winds in Rajputana, Guzerat, Central and Southern India. The skies are heavily clouded in Eastern Punjab, the adjacent parts of the N.-W. P., the Nerbudda Valley and a large portion of Bombay. The rainfall is better distributed, but is still slight in the Peninsula and the Central Indian plateau, and the only unimportant showers have been in the Gangetic plain. But the rainfall has been heavy in Muzzafarpur and the Kumaon Hills. Rain to-day :—Muzzafarpur, 6 inches ; Mussoorie, 3½ inches ; Ramkhet, Chakrata, Khandwa, and Diamond Island, 1 to 2 inches.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Hyculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colab. In. cts
Previously registered	84 45	91 14	86 25	90 21
Aug. 31, Tuesday	0 62	0 59	0 57	0 69
Sept. 1, Wednesday	0 10	0 21	0 36	.....
Total	85 17	91 97	87 18	90 90
Corresponding date last year	59 12	53 93	55 13	52 36

MALABAR HILL.

	In. cts.
Sept. 1 up to 10 A.M.	0 45
Previously registered	92 29
Total	92 74

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.—Tiffin Baskets, plain and fitted ; Luncheon Boxes ; Etuas, Enamelled Iron Plates, Dishes, and Mugs ; Dram Flasks, quart size ; Wickered Bottles with screw caps ; Condiment Bottles, &c., &c.—PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay and Poona.

HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.

THIS excellent combination of musical and histrionic talent continues to be a source of great amusement to large audiences at the Gaiety Theatre. The programme is frequently changed, new features being introduced on each occasion. Some of the comic songs sung by Mr. Hudson promise to be great favourites in India. They linger in the memory long after they have been heard. It is uncertain how long the party will remain in Bombay, but as they will shortly have to leave to fulfil engagements up-country, those who like to have a couple of hours genuine fun should not delay their visits to the Gaiety.

THE NORTON-SULLIVAN CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to correct two inaccuracies of fact contained in your leading article of the 27th instant. First, I never stated Mr. Sullivan was not called, "because with the evidence at my disposal I could not establish what the law would call a conspiracy." Mr. Sullivan was not called (1) because the case for the prosecution had broken down, and the jury were with me ; (2) because the Government had withdrawn the introduction of Mr. Crole's name from the case, and had thereby obviated the necessity for Mr. Sullivan's examination.

Secondly, you are in error in stating that I said I was not "sorry" for what I had said about Mr. Sullivan. I said I was neither afraid nor ashamed of having acted on my instructions—a very different matter.—Yours, &c.,

EARDLEY NORTON.

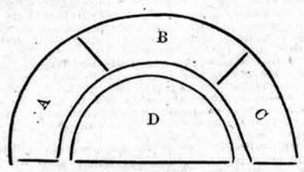
High Court, Madras, Aug. 30.

[Both statements were derived from reports in the local papers, the accuracy of which, we have since heard, has been questioned.—ED., *B. G.*]

THE MUNICIPAL OFFICES SITE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The public are aware that the Municipality have directed their chairman to enquire from Government on what terms they would be willing to hand over the land in the semi-circular plot, west of the Sailors' Home, on the understanding that it is maintained by the Municipality as a place of public resort. The public, however, are perhaps not aware how very moderate the request of the Municipality really is. It is true that the total area of the plot is 32,271 square yards ; but the real extent of the Municipality's request can only be seen by considering what was intended to be done with the ground when it was proposed to hand parts of it over to a private trading company. I am, I believe, right in saying that it was never intended to utilize more than a very small portion of it ; if my information be correct, what was proposed was as follows :—The ground was to be laid out as shown in the sketch, and only the plots A, B and C were to sold at Rs. 30 per square yard, the roads and the plot D being kept open. Now the area of the plots was as under :—



A and C about 3,400 square yards each.
B 6,700 „ „ „

Government have already offered to give plot B to the Municipality for the new Municipal Offices at Rs. 15 per square yard, and the offer has been accepted ; so that there only remain the plots A and C, measuring together only 6,800 square yards, and as Government were, it is said, willing to part with these for Rs. 30 a yard to private speculators, the Municipality are asking very little in begging that it may be handed over to them, not with a view to their making money out of it ; but in order that they may keep it open for the benefit and refreshment of the public—a consummation that is the more devoutly to be wished if there be any truth in the rumour that the gardens east of the University Library are to be built upon.—I am, &c.,

FORT ET LOYAL.

FINANCIAL REFORMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Retrenchment being the order of the day in all departments of the Public service, and besides private homes, owing to the Income-tax, I do not know if our worthy financiers have given the introduction of post-cards into the Government service a thought, which in unimportant post correspondence could conveniently be used, and thereby a considerable annual saving effected.

Another matter of equal importance to the State is the large outlay annually in peons and lascar establishments. These establishments could effectively be curtailed and augmented under the "Police" and "Marine" Departments, *i.e.*, the peons of all Government offices, &c., could be supplied by the Police Commissioners, and Superintendents of the District Police, and the lascars by the Marine Department. This would ensure good disciplined men, and in times of danger they would be equal to an emergency. Besides, the Commissioners and Collectors, while out on tour inspecting their respective districts, would always be protected by armed men, and hence police guards dispensed with, which in itself would be a great annual saving. This second proposition, with the aid of the Volunteer Corps of India and Marine Flotilla, would relieve our Presidency towns of the greater portion of their troops (as they would be always available), thus enabling our financiers to cause the authorities to remove the Income-tax.

To those drawing their thousand per mensem, either as salaries or as income from property or merchandise, the Income-tax cannot be felt, for what is lost in tax is recovered in business, and as competition is rife, the rates are *ad valorem*, but the poor labouring classes (who are entirely dependent on their wages) do find the Income-tax as it stands a very great burden on their purse, and therefore it is to be hoped that the Legislature will seriously look into this matter, as it affects the interest of thousands of Her Majesty's subjects, and adopt such measures as will prove suitable to the wants and wishes of the country, namely, by imposing the Import duties again.—Yours, &c.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THE UNIVERSITY SYNDICATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose herewith two letters received from the Registrar of the Bombay University in reply to the representations made by the Bombay Under-Graduates' Association in the matter of the University Library and the admission of reporters to the Senate meeting. I am glad to find that the Syndicate to whom the letters were addressed have received the proposals favourably.—Yours, &c.,

J. B. MURZBAN, President,
Bombay Under-Graduates' Association.

Sept. 1, 1886.

No. 1533 of 1886-87.

Office of the University Registrar,
Bombay, 30th Aug. 1886.

To the President, Under-Graduates' Association.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 10th instant on the subject of the use of the University Library by the graduates and under-graduates of this University, I am instructed by the Syndicate to inform you that the question is referred to a special committee for consideration.—I am, &c.,

(Sd.) D. MACDONALD,
Acting University Registrar.

No. 1535 of 1886-87.

Office of the University Registrar,
Bombay, 30th Aug. 1886.

To the President, Under-Graduates' Association.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 10th instant, I am instructed by the Syndicate to inform you that they have resolved to refer the matter therein referred to, to the Senate, with the recommendation that the reporters of the Press should be admitted in future to the Senate meetings.—I am, &c.,

(Sd.) D. MACDONALD,
Acting University Registrar.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

ABSURD REGULATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With your usual fairness, I trust you will give a corner of your paper to the publication of the following :—I and some friends went on Sunday last to take a walk about the compound of the Government bungalow at Walkeshwar. As we approached the entrance gate, to our great surprise we were flatly denied admittance by the police peon doing duty there, who gave us as his reason that he had orders to allow Europeans, whoever they may be, but no natives. A short time after a European gentleman came up to see the place, and he was soon followed by another. Both these gentlemen were allowed admission by the peon without the least objection. I have nothing to say against these gentlemen being allowed admission, but I am really at a loss to know why natives should be precluded from having as free entry as Europeans.—Yours, &c.,

FAIR PLAY.

JOTTINGS FROM RATNAGIRI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RATNAGIRI, AUG. 28.

SINCE my last there have been a few things worth jotting down from here, the foremost of these being the formation of a debating society, which, I am glad to say, through the zealous co-operation of the Collector and this District Judge, is a *fait accompli*, and promises to be a common platform on which the officers at the station will be able to meet their native friends without any reserve and learn to appreciate the worth and capability of each other. We have a debate every Wednesday, every alternative one being in English. The subjects of debate hitherto have been eminently of a practical turn, and we have had spirited discussions on such questions as "Whether primary education should be compulsory in India ?" and "Whether social should precede political reform ?" On the latter question it would appear that the Hon. Mr. Telang has very few supporters in Ratnagiri, for precedence to social reform has been carried by a very large majority, but a strange commentary on this was enacted in the succeeding week, when at the debate in vernacular, Whether the marriageable age amongst Hindoo girls ought to be increased ? I learn (for I was unavoidably absent) that the majority of speakers were in favour of infant marriages.

In the way of entertainments there has been no diminution since my last. Mr. Candy gave a *burra khana*, followed by a dance, while his picnics have been most enjoyable to those who ran the risk of rain, wet and want. Mr. Batty, our District Judge, has been equally hospitable. His picnic across the water was everything that could be desired, and was carried out with every consideration for the comfort and requirements of his guests. The pyrotechnic display on the occasion was the best witnessed in Ratnagiri, but what may be considered as the most interesting event of all I have to narrate this time, was Mr. Batty's evening party, where, in addition to those in the station, all the native gentlemen of light and leading in Ratnagiri were invited. The entertainment consisted of readings and music, the following being the programme :—

Glee (Philharmonic).	
Pianoforte Solo	Miss McDonald.
Song	Mrs. Doderet.
Recitation or Reading	Mr. Candy.
Song	Mrs. McCalman.
Glee (Philharmonic).	
Pianoforte Duet	Mrs. Courtenay and Miss McDonald.
Song	Miss Hatch.
Reading	Mr. Batty.
Song	Mr. Tedford.
Glee (Philharmonic).	

The performance of Messrs. Batty and Candy was very much appreciated by the audience, while the music was much admired, particularly by the native gentlemen, to whom it was a novelty. After the latter had been served by our host with the customary *pan supari* and flowers, and had taken their *congé*, there was some dancing. The bachelors gave a very enjoyable dance at the Club the other evening, everything passing off with the usual success attending their efforts.

We are now in the midst of our billiard tournament. The handicapping has been, with the exception in the case of our Collector (who has been by an accident very heavily handcapped), almost perfect. The following is the result of the ladies' lottery on the event, which may now be said to lie between Messrs. Kennedy and Logan :—

LADIES' LOTTERY.

Players.	Drawn by
Logan	Mrs. Cursetjee.
Fanshawe Rand	Mrs. McCalman.
Cumine	Mrs. Hatch.
Cursetjee Doderet	Mrs. Hearn.
Hearn Kennedy	Mrs. Doderet.
Candy Hatch	Miss McDonald.

THE FOREST COMMISSION AT POONA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

POONA, AUG. 30.

TO-DAY the Forest Commission, which met again under the presidency of Mr. G. Vidal, received the evidence of Mr. Ebden, four years ago Forest Settlement Officer at Thana, and at present Collector of Bijapur.

PREVENTION OF RECKLESS DESTRUCTION.

Mr. Ebden stated : In reply to the first question which refers to measures for the prevention of reckless destruction of trees on occupied lands, I have to state that in my opinion a scheme that combines all three of the measures described by the Commission would work more successfully than any of them singly. Those measures are :—(1) Resumption by legislation of the Government right in trees, or penalising cutting without permission ; (2) the prohibition of export *de facto* or by a duty ; (3) the reduction of assessment on shindadi land on certain conditions. I believe that the last measure would be only a partial cure for the evil, as so much would depend on the consent of individuals. I think that legislation is necessary in order to insure uniformity and to leave room for no uncertainties. It is also desirable as a means of fixing facts in the minds not only of the people but of the officers of Government. Government resolutions and departmental orders are lost sight of, officers are changed, and in a few years the terms of a complicated settlement are forgotten and become the subject of search and study. I also believe that so far as it concerns the resumption of rights the actual effect of legislation will in most cases be prospective rather than immediate, the rights which it is proposed to resume being already almost annihilated by the disappearance of the objects of them, and by the callousness of the ryot regarding reproduction, so long as he is admitted privileges in the forest. At the same time, to take away from the arbitrariness of the measure, and to carry out a policy which I believe to be absolutely sound, I consider the resumption should be followed by an Act which could not possibly be misinterpreted, and would be the clearest possible proof of the good intentions of Government. I mean that simultaneously with a restoration under restrictions of the reserved rights Government should divest itself, without direct compensation of its rights in the trees hitherto reserved as royalties. One great cause of a constant drain on the forests is that, as a rule, none but inferior kinds of wood are conceded for agricultural use. The *mandwa*, hut or plough made of these rapidly decays, or is worn out and has to be replaced. While had the best wood available been used it would have lasted thrice ten or twenty times the term. To put it briefly, the better the material taken from a forest, the longer interval of rest will the forest enjoy before new material is required to be drawn from it. From other points of view also I consider that the policy of granting good wood is sound. The inferior trees have many of them their economic uses for which they ought to be reserved, and as far as climatic influence and reborsement are concerned their presence in a forest is quite as valuable as that of superior kinds. For practical purposes I imagine that the existence of blackwood and sandalwood in occupied lands in Thana may be ignored, and that the teak alone needs consideration. The value of the teakwood standing in such lands is of course very large, and the annual revenue from this source is perhaps considerable. It is the most valuable of all woods for the general purposes of an agricultural homestead, and notwithstanding all restrictions, the temptation to appropriate it to those purposes is frequently yielded to. One great point about the tree is that it is practically indestructible ; the new shoots which rise from the old stock rapidly grow into trees once more if properly cared for. Its leaves also are of great value, locally for roofing houses and for lining rice bins, and very great discontent was caused by restrictions placed on their use. If a supply of wood of this kind is placed at the disposal of the ryot, and if he is granted leave to grow this wood on his own lands without fear of its appropriation by Government, I think that there is no doubt that an infinite boon would be conferred upon him, and that the popularity of the resumptive measures would be almost ensured. And at the same time a sensible relief would be effected to the drain on the forests. Supposing the policy of the resumptive measure and of conceding the usufruct of royalty trees to be admitted sound, it has to be considered how different cases among occupants should be dealt with. The main differences so far as reserved trees are concerned are probably embraced in the following heads :—(1.) Ryots who have not purchased the reserved trees in their lands ; (2) those who have purchased them but have not cut them ; (3) those who have purchased and have cut them and are in enjoyment of the aftergrowth ; (4) those in whose lands Government have cut or sold to traders the reserved trees, the occupants being entitled to the aftergrowth. To deal equal justice to all these parties is a matter of some difficulty. So far as unreserved trees are concerned the differences seem to be chiefly two, *i.e.* (1) Ryots to whom at the Survey Settlements unrestricted rights were conceded, (2) those who received limited rights. The resumption of the unrestricted rights is the policy now demanded. The simultaneous resumption of the limited rights is perhaps advisable for the sake of uniformity in the redistribution of rights. The following is a *resumé* of the suggestions which it strikes me to make with regard to carrying out a measure of resumption :—(1) All rights to trees of all kinds standing in occupied lands to be resumed, whether those rights have been parted with by grant or by sale on the following principles—(*a*) Where the trees have not been felled the actual value received by Government, plus a fair rate of interest. (*b*) Where the trees have been felled their value shall be understood to have been realised, and compensation shall be awarded for the undergrowth alone. (*c*) In calculating compensation for the aftergrowth it will be taken into consideration, (1) That the right to the trees will be restored to the owner under certain conditions, and that (2) These restrictions will be confined to restrictions on free trade in wood, the occupant combining to enjoy the usufruct of the trees for domestic and agricultural purposes. (3) Where complications exist owing to resale having taken place and the like, these must be dealt with on their individual merits. But the intention of Government to legislate should be notified at once, and no alienation of right subsequent to the date of such notification should be taken into account. (4) Where rights on trees have been conceded without sale, those rights, whether unlimited or limited, to be simply resumed. (5) The cultivation of such portions of present warkas holding, as can equitably be classed as shindadi lands, to be prohibited, and the assessment of such shindadi lands to be reduced according to Mr. Atkin's plan. (6). The conservation of shindadi lands for the growth of material for rab, &c., to be made compulsory, under penalty of the forfeiture of the occupancy thereof together with that of the rice land to which they are attached. (7) Option to be given to occupants of warkas to have any portion of such warkas classed and assessed as shindadi, subject to the provisions regarding shindadi land. Subsequently the following concessions may be granted and restriction enforced :—(1) Leave without special permission to occupants to use for themselves or for tenants all kinds of trees in their lands for defined domestic and agricultural purposes. (2) If the wood is required for use beyond the village limits a pass under the Forests Act to be required for its removal. The pass to be granted by the village, who shall keep a record of all materials removed. (3) Leave on special permission may be given to part with wood for similar consumption by *bona fide* agriculturists living in or cultivating land in the limits of the village where the wood is produced. A record of such wood to be kept by the patel. (4) Leave on special permission by the Collector may be given to part with wood to the general public, on payment of *ad valorem* fees which should be fixed at nearly prohibitive amounts. (5) Penalties of fine should be imposed on the infringement of any rule made under the above scheme. (6) Free permission should be given to lop for rab all trees without restriction, leading shoots and saplings excepted ; but permission should not be given to part with rab material to others. (7) The use of fruit and leaves should be unrestricted. (8) After the lapse of a definite term of years, estimated in accordance with the condition of the holding, the exercise of any free privileges in the forest should be cancelled. In reply to that portion of the question which asks with regard to sales, whether any distinction should be made between trees on warkas and trees in garden or rice lands, I have to say that in my opinion no distinction is desirable. I think that a prohibitive duty on the export of the timber of reserved trees, together with the provision that they may not be sold without permission,

that I expressed perhaps rather strongly when I used the word "exclusive" in describing it. The village forests were of course intended for the villagers to exercise privileges within. No definite rules appear to have been laid down for their management, and I am not aware that they were assigned for the exclusive use of villagers. I believe that Government have from time to time reserved their own right to various kinds of trees in such forests, and have always considered them to be under the control of the Forest Department. The term "exclusive" is only applicable to the portion of the forest reserved as Government forest, in which the exercise of privileges by the public was supposed to be forbidden. I do not regard the matter from a revenue point at all. I simply took the necessity of controlling the reckless habits of the people and of endeavouring to ensure the benefits of the existence of forests. This is imperilled if an ever-increassing population with ever-growing wants are allowed to be constantly pushing back the boundary within which those wants are satisfied. The moment the extent of exercise of privilege reaches a point where it is beyond the power reproduction to keep pace with the consumption of material appears to me to be the proper moment to place a check on those privileges, and to deny that they are reasonable. This point has I think been reached in the case of most non-forest villages.

THE DEPOT SYSTEM.

I did expect the depot system to be a permanent institution. I am not aware from personal experience what trial it has had, but I believe that it has been a very brief one. Besides the reason that I have already given for its apparent failure, I think that perhaps the depôts have been too few in number, and that an inadequate increase of vigilance in controlling the exercise of privileges in the forests has not been simultaneously effected. It is also possible that care enough may not have been taken in the selection of material, and that too great attention may have been paid to making them answer financially, or at least be self-supporting. At the outset of such a system I think that Government should be prepared to incur a somewhat heavy loss only for the sake of popularising the institution, but as a fair commutation for the restriction of free privileges. With regard to the last part of the question I believe I am right in saying that at the outset before any depôts were established, and as soon as it became known that their establishment was contemplated, numerously signed petitions against the system were presented to Government. About the same time I read of the organization of the Thana Forest Association, and putting this and that together I came to the conclusion that the opposition to the depots was the result of that organization.

By the Commission: Do you think that the principle should be admitted that the wants of all kinds of the Thana district should be supplied before the Bombay market should be considered, should be accepted in the recommendations of the Commission?

A.—I think it impossible. There can be no doubt that the Thana forest is more than capable of supplying local wants, and nothing is risked by supplying Bombay.

Q.—Would you insist upon the prohibitive duty on all wood felled from malki numbers for sale, or would you be satisfied if the duty were levied only on wood cut for export from the districts at the railway stations and bunders?

A.—I would be satisfied by the levy of the duty on wood leaving the limits of the district.

The Commission then adjourned.

MDME. COSIMA WAGNER.

After the death of her husband Mdme. Cosima Wagner lived, it is said, for a whole year in entire seclusion even from her nearest relations and servants, devoted to the memory of her dead husband. During this time she abstained from meat, and only lived on vegetables, fruit, and bread, which were served to her in her private rooms. After the lapse of the mourning year, Mdme. Wagner again joined her family circle, without, however, mixing in society. Only since the beginning of the preparations for this year's representations of "Tristan und Isolde" Mdme. Wagner come again into contact with the outer world. In all the matters connected with the *mise-en-scène* of her husband's works she displays an incredible energy and an unflagging zeal. The rehearsals over, she works out explanations and hints to the artists about the interpretation of certain passages, or even whole scenes. At three o'clock in the morning the light in her study at the theatre is put out, and already at five o'clock her veiled figure is seen wending her way through the quiet, drowsy streets of Bayreuth to "Wahnfried," her residence, where she enters and takes her breakfast. After a short rest she drives back to the theatre, where she takes all her other meals, receives visitors, works and sleeps in rooms expressly fitted up for her.

LORD COLERIDGE ON THE ORDNANCE COMMITTEE

The following important statements as to the law of libel and the limits of journalistic licence in dealing with public affairs, were made on Saturday, August 7, by Lord Coleridge and Mr. Justice Denman in dismissing an application made on behalf of Sir W. Armstrong and Company for an injunction against the *Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette*:—

The Lord Chief Justice, in delivering judgment said: This is, no doubt, an extremely important application. It is an application on the part of Sir William Armstrong and Company to restrain the publication of libellous matter in the defendants' newspaper, such defamatory matter being, in substance, that members of that company, either now or just recently have been interested in the Ordnance Committee, and have by their position in the Government, and by their connection with the War Office departments, influenced the determination of a Select Committee with regard to the purchase of ordnance from the plaintiff company. I may observe that the contracts for ordnance are admitted to have been of an enormous character, and no suggestion as to the largeness and importance of those contracts has been in the least overstated. These contracts may be said to be about the most important element in the defences of the country which exists as they relate to the ordnance, and particularly the naval ordnance, of the country; and therefore this is a matter, if there be any in the world, of public interest. If anything like that stated in the alleged libel be true, the person who exposes such a system and such a mischief does a great public service, and I cannot for a moment hesitate in saying that the subject-matter which constitutes the writing about it is a privileged communication. It is to the interest of the whole country that the selection of our chief weapon of defence should be made by indifferent and disinterested persons. The defendants say that the selection was not so made. Of course, the right and privilege of comment ought not to be used as any cloak whatever for private malice, and if it should turn out at the trial of the action that these allegations publicly made were made unjustifiably upon the honorable and independent men, and that the articles, so far from being written in the public interest, were writtten in the interest of some rival contractor for the purpose of bringing discredit upon a body of honourable gentlemen, then, so far from the man writing them having done something for the public service which deserves reward, he deserves being mulcted as a jury would undoubtedly mulct him of the heaviest possible damages which might reasonably be expected to be able to pay. Anything more wicked than the libel, not true it would be difficult to conceive, because it is calculated to excite terror in the country, and to do a great deal of mischief both public and private. Whether it was written with a view to the public service or from private malice, I, sitting here, who, of course, have no means of knowing give no opinion; but it is quite plain that the subject and the occasion being privileged—and whatever doubts have recently been thrown on the law of libel on this point, I do not share—it is quite clear that the onus of proving malice rests on the plaintiff, and once it is granted that the occasion is privileged the onus is on the plaintiff to show that the privilege has been exceeded, and that it was made a cloak for private malice. This is the reason why I think we ought to refuse to interfere in this case; but I must say, and I cannot shrink from saying, that the affidavits which were presented to the court in similar cases have not been presented to us in this case. This is a large company, consisting of a number of gentlemen whose names I abstain from mentioning, but who have a deep interest in this company, and all or some of whom are either now or were recently connected with the War Office itself or the Government. From no single one of these gentlemen, with the exception of Captain Noble, is there an affidavit in support of this application There is no affidavit from Sir William Armstrong. If this had been an application upon the part of Captain Noble alone the case would have been different, but the learned counsel who makes the application says he appears on behalf of all the plaintiffs. And this absence of affidavits is the more remarkable because it is plain that a great deal alleged in the libel cannot be known to Captain Noble of his own knowledge. Of some he knows nothing and can only speak from mere belief, and therfore the most important parts of the libel are left to be denied by a single person, who cannot know their truth or falsehood. On this point I speak with perfect freedom and without the least regret, and I cannot help saying that the particular statement which Captain Noble picks out for specific contradiction be so contradicts as greatly to mislead the court. He says he never was a member of the Committee on Ordance: but it is admitted by his counsel that, although this statement may be true, it is only true in a limited and strict sense. It is true as to the word, but not true in spirit. It is true he was not a member of the committee but it is admitted that he has been from time to time temporarily associated with them for the purpose of reporting on guns. I must say that the point being whether there was malice in the allegation that he was a member of the Ordance Committee which had to select particular firms to supply ordance, the general statement that he was never a member of it was insufficient; he ought to have stated to the court that he had supplied materials to the committee and supplied materials for their determination.

Mr. Justice Denman was of the same opinion, but thought it desirable to state shortly the grounds of that opinion. This publication, he said, if not justified, is undoubtedly a libel, because it imputes corruption to the plaintiffs. It does not appear to me that the main object of the publication was necessarily to libel individuals. Looked at reasonably and temperately, it would seem to be rather to expose a system which, if it prevailed, would be very noxious and dangerous to the public interests, so that any journalist would be only doing his duty to his country in pointing it out. The system intended to be exposed in the article may generally be described as allowing the guns that fight the battles of country to be made a matter of jobbery, and the handing over of contracts for the manufacture of guns to persons who occupy a double capacity—that is, members of the Government Department who have to see that proper guns are supplied, and who are also interested in the plaintiff company, who have obtained from the Government the right, privilege, and profit of manufacturing the guns. Instances have been cited of individuals who are alleged to have occupied that double capacity. If that be so, it does not seem to me to be strange that the language used should be strong. Of course, if it is untrue, it is highly libellous. The use of such an expression as "a ring" is, of itself, offensive, and the other language is also strong and highly offensive, but, at the same time, the whole scope of the article appears to be not so much to bring forth the name of individuals to be assailed, but to comment on a system which, if it exists, it is fair enough to say is a system in which we all, as individuals, are concerned. I say not a word on the probable truth of falsehood of these charges, it is a matter of highest importance to the country that if such things do exist, they should be pointed out boldly, and, not in any measured language, denounced and exposed.

THROUGH THE NIAGARA RAPIDS.

The New York correspondent of the *Daily News* sends the following account of the passage of the Niagara Rapids on Sunday, Aug. 8, by two coopers named Potts and Hazlett.

The trip was made in a torpedo-shaped barrel, and the time occupied in acting from the foot of the cataract to the mouth of the river, a distance of eight miles, was about an hour. The barrel was built of oak staves an inch and a half thick. It is 10ft. long, with a round prow covered with sheet iron. The keel runs the whole length. The stern is flat, and about 2ft. in diameter. A 12 in. propeller wheel, worked by hand, is inside the barrel; and a small iron rudder, worked with wires, projects from the stern. The greatest diameter of the craft is 3ft. The length inside available for the occupants is 6ft., the front being headed off, so that if broken by the rocks the occupants would be safe. There is a turret-covered opening just large enough for one man to get into the craft at a time. In it were two thick glass bullseyes, and an inch-and a quarter iron pipe through which air was taken. The whole contrivance was bound with twenty two-inch iron bands, and the wheel was protected by iron rods. The preparations for the trip were completed by carefully ballasting the boat with 300 lb. of sand, and putting a large piece of ice in to keep the air cool. Potts and Hazlett fastened themselves to the bottom so securely that they could not be thrown about inside by the action of the waves. On starting, the craft was carried down the surge of the first breaker and hurled stem foremost over the swell toward the next big wave. Surging currents coming together in the centre of the gorge in the vortex turned the craft over. When she righted for a moment before being caught in the next breaker, it was seen that the American flag which had been fastened to the stern was not torn away. The craft dashed on in the surf, being twirled about, pitched first forward, then downward, and finally the last wave tossed it into the whirlpool. It had been in the rapids for a few seconds less than four minutes, and was carried quite near the shore in the outer swirl of the maelstrom. In two minutes they were close to the second series of rapids, and were caught by the waves and tossed along. Several rocks were grazed, and the craft got a worse shaking than before. Some water poured through the air-pipe as they were sucked under by the swell near the Devil's Hole, and the passage was longer and harder, lasting sixteen minutes. The propeller and rudder were of no use whatever. When they reached the smooth water the men were fatigued but unhurt. They crawled out, and sitting on the top of the barrel were towed ashore. They were drenched by the water through the air-pipe and from the melting ice.

Graham, who went through in a barrel previously, says he will go through with his head out of the barrel, and challenges Potts and Hazlett to do the same. He declares also that he will, about the 19th of August, get into the barrel and drop from the old Suspension Bridge into the river, a distance of 190 ft., ending the performance with the whirlpool trip. If he does this safely, Potts and Hazlett declare they will arrange for a trip over the falls.

A POLISH POLYGAMIST.

A Paris correspondent writes:—The Assize Court of the Seine has had to deal with a man who had so many as six wives. The culprit is a Polish Jew, small, ill-made, and ugly. His name was Feinstein. Wherever he went he got married, because he said, he could not do without feminine society, and, finding virtuous women fools, profited by their folly and credulity. Feinstein's first matrimonial venture was in Russia in 1870. He abandoned there his wife and four children, and came to seek his fortune in Paris, where he got implicated in a robbery, and was condemned to thirteen months' imprisonment. In gaol he fell in with another Polish Jew, named Mayer, who died there, leaving a widow in fairly good circumstances. After his release Feinstein called on her, described to her the conversation he had had with her deceased husband about her and her virtues, and so got round her that in three weeks they were engaged. She desired, however, to wait a certain number of months. The period was too long for Feinstein, and under the name of Herzfeld, he married a Jewess named Rachel Garlinski. To satisfy the requirements of the French code on the score of birth, and other certificates, he got, through the testimony of seven witnesses, a certificate of notoriety establishing that he was Herzfeld, and had for many years lived in Paris. In a few days he absconded with his second wife's jewels and money, and went to Nancy, where he heard of a certain Anna Jarewska who had 3,000 fr., and proposed to her. He was accepted. Another certificate of notoriety was obtained, and the bride and bridegoom were coming from the Mayoralty when Rachel came forward, escorted by policemen, to forbid the banns at the synagogue. The bride fainted, and the bridal party dispersed, to escape being called upon to pay for the wedding feast. Inquiries being made, the antecedents of Feinstein were brought to light; and there was quite a pile of letters on the Public Prosecutor's table from Russian, Polish, German, and other Jewesses whom he had imposed upon and swindled. It came out that he had had six wives, and was engaged to fourteen single women and widows. He laughed heartily in the dock, and used many sarcasms at the misfortunes of those whom he had betrayed. The jury refused to admit extenuating circumstances, and the court sentenced him to six years' penal servitude.

VIOLENT HAILSTORM.

A hailstorm of extraordinary violence was experienced on Monday, August 9, at various places in North-Eastern France. It appears to have been very severe at Nogent-sur-Marne, where the wind burst forth with all the fury of a tropical hurricane. The storm lasted only a quarter of an hour, but in that short time the vines and fruit-trees were completely stripped of fruit and leaves, and panes of glass in many windows were broken. There was a great destruction of poultry, but no serious injury to any of the inhabitants. The hail-stones had an average weight of about an ounce, and one was picked up which is stated to have weighed more than six ounces. Those which fell in some places formed a layer half a foot deep, and six hours after the storm they had not entirely melted. At Rheims the damage done by the storm is estimated at £80,000. The great rose window of the cathedral, one of the masterpieces of Gothic architecture, was injured; roofs, and in some cases houses, were blown down, and large trees were uprooted. A soldier was killed and several persons were dangerously wounded.

AN ANCIENT RELIC.

The Museum of the Berlin General Post Office received a few days since an interesting addition to its treasures. This is a parchment letter found in the city archives of Cologne, and which had been enclosed in a hollow bullet and fired out from the beleaguered town of Neuss in 1475, to let the friendly forces of Cologne know of the terrible plight to which the citizens were reduced. Charles the Bold of Burgundy was carrying war against the town of Cologne and other Rhenish confederated cities, and had hemmed in Neuss so closely that the inhabitants were brought to the last extremity. An army of observation of the confederates, posted beyond the Rhine, watched Charles's operations, hoping to get an opportunity of relieving the town. The letter is from the commander, the Landgrave Hermann of Hesse, who describes how the besieged are destitute of food and ammunition, and have only stones for weapons and water to live upon. They have no medicines or surgical appliances, and so the sick and wounded die without assistance. Some are for a surrender, and he fears that traitors may betray the place. They had a few days before lost 100 men in repulsing an assault of the Burgundians. The letter mentions that the besieged had previously fired off several other letters, some of which had fallen into the Rhine; and they were expending their last powder in firing off this one.

THE PROGRESS OF SURGERY UNDER ANÆSTHETICS.

At the recent meeting of the British Medical Association Mr. Erichsen spoke of the progress surgery has made since the introduction of anæsthetics. The extension of operative surgery since that time is, he remarked, certainly one of the most remarkable phenomena of this mechanical age. "It cannot," he continued, "have fallen to the lot of many of you to have been personally engaged in surgical operations in the preanæsthetic period, but to those who, like myself, were then well acquainted with the operating theatres and the wards of the London and of some of the Continental hospitals, and who can carry our minds back to what we should now call the horrors, both as regards physical suffering and total absence of hygienic precautions, of those days, the change that has come over the whole field of operative surgery is more than startling. The scenes with which we were then familiar you happily cannot realize, but the vast extension of operative surgery may be brought home to you by a comparison between its literature then and now. Take a work on operative surgery written immediately before the introduction of anæsthetics and compare it with any modern treatise on the same subject, and you will at a glance appreciate this advance. Take, for instance, the last edition of the work on practical surgery by Robert Liston, published in 1846, immediately before the application of anæsthetics to surgical practice. If you would compare his work with any manual on the same subject of the present day, you will find that operations which Liston would not have ventured to attempt as being beyond the reach of rational surgery, are now daily performed; that organs which in his day were supposed to be for ever safe from the knife, at least, in the hands of the surgeon, are now incised or extirpated as matters of ordinary practice; that, in fact, operations which Liston would, with all his boldness and skill, have shrunk from contemplating, are now successfully done by every assistant surgeon of every hospital in the kingdom." Mr. Erichsen next mentioned some operations as illustrations of what he had just said. "Another great advance that has been made in modern surgery is," he observed, "in its precision. Now, there are two kinds of precision, there is the precision which consists in exactitude of performance, and the precision which consists in certainty of result. So far as exactitude of performance is concerned, there is little left to be desired in modern surgery. The rules laid down for most operations are so precise that the surgeon can hardly err, the more so as the use of anæsthetics by rendering the patient insensible to all sufferings makes it unnecessary to operate against time, a cause of much fatality in former days, and the use of Esmarch's bandage renders the limb as bloodless as if it were in the dissecting room. We now know that the wound itself is not painful, but that the after-pain is the direct result of its septic inflammation, If this be prevented, and if healthy by union be not obtained, as it may with almost absolute certainty under the improved antiseptic dressing, no after-pain will result during the treatment. The development of those methods of scientific research by which those sciences are advanced on which the practice of surgery is based was the next point considered. "If," Mr. Erichsen said, "we look to the brilliant results that have already followed the application of research to practical surgery, we cannot doubt that many of the unsolved problems of surgery will, in the future, have to yield up their secret to the student by research. Let me instance some of the more important modern results, in illustration of that which has already rewarded those who have pursued this line of inquiry by the light of modern science, and with the aid of modern scientific appliances. Take that new outcome of this line of research, brain surgery. By recent methods of investigation two most important lines of inquiry have been followed out, the first leading to the localization of cerebral injury or disease, so that the surgeon may at once direct his operative measures to the precise spot in the brain affected. This localization of cerebral action has done for brain surgery and the accurate diagnosis of cerebral disease what auscultation did more than half a century ago for diseases of the chest—namely, giving precision to the diagnosis, and consequently more certainty to the prognosis and the treatment. But the methods of research that led to the definite localizations of cerebral action led to another and most important result of a very practical character—namely, the discovery that the operation of trephining which had almost been banished from modern surgery, owing to its extreme fatality, might be rendered almost perfectly safe by the proper employment of the antiseptic method."

A BURIED CASTLE.

The discovery of the remains of Duffield Castle, which had been for centuries buried beneath the turf, and the proof which they afford that this castle was one of the finest feudal strongholds in the country, have created quite a sensation in archæological circles. About Christmas last Mr. Henry Harvey, son of Mr. William Harvey, of Derby, the owner of the site, commenced an investigation with a view of discovering whether any remains of the ancient castle remained. He soon came across relics which induced him to call in the assistance of Mr. Bland, of Duffield, who succeeded in laying open the whole of the internal and external foundations of a Norman keep. Mr. Bland called the attention of antiquaries to the investigation, and it is now established beyond doubt that the find is one of extraordinary historical and archæological interest. That learned and industrious antiquary, the Rev. J. Charles Cox, LL.D., took a lively interest in the discovery, and has lately announced the result of his investigations in a lecture. There had evidently, he said, been a wide moat or ditch round the site, but it had been interfered with by the making of the road when the railway was constructed, and also by the quarry from which some of the stone may have been taken for building the castle. There was little doubt that this had been the place where the Anglo-Saxon lord of the district held his Court, and where many of the tenantry would come for refuge in times of war or excitement. At the time of the Conquest Henry de Ferrers decided to establish upon this site the castle, which would be one of the conditions of his holding the great barony which William conferred upon him in Derbyshire. There could be no doubt about it being a place of first importance in the kingdom. In fact, it was almost second to none. The Tower of London was the only one of all the English castles known to exist at the time of the Conqueror that had a ground plan of such large dimensions. Norwich was the only one which exceeded it, and that was erected at a considerably later period. Rochester was seventy feet square, but this was ninety-eight feet, or only a few feet smaller than the Tower of London. The height of Duffield Castle, of course, could be only a matter of conjecture, but when we looked at the massiveness of its walls, which were several feet thicker than those of Rochester, he had not the slighest doubt that it stood at least 100 ft. or 110 ft. high. They would thus see that it was impossible to exaggerate the extraordinary interest of this discovery.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

Professor Vambery writes, as follows to the *Times* from Gossensass, Tyrol, on the 7th ult.:—Just while reading the interesting letter of Sir W. P. Andrew on the advance of Russia towards India, published in your issue of the 6th of August, I got a private letter from a friend of mine in Persia, from which I beg leave to communicate the following extract bearing upon the opinion prevailing in Persia in reference to the position of England and Russia in the north-west of Afghanistan. "Tell me, for Heaven's sake, do your English friends seriously think to check the advance of Russia by fortifying Herat, and by squandering lots of money in a future line of defence extending from the Paropamisus towards the Upper Oxus? The prevailing opinion here is that the Russians will, in the case of necessity, march towards the south, and, avoiding Herat altogether they will take their way towards Candahar. It is for this purpose that the road between Askabad and Meshed is to be built; and to show to you how Persia is conniving at this plan, I point to the fact that General Gasteiger Khan, your gallant countryman in Persian service, is entrusted with the construction of the said road." Well, I do not agree with the supposition of my Persian friend, for I have full confidence in the watchfulness and ability of Sir Ronald Thomson, who would certainly counteract a Russo-Persian *entente* of this kind—but I quote the above as an instance of public opinion in Persia, which is derived, alas, from the *laisser aller* policy of Great Britain during the foregoing years. The damage done to England's prestige in Persia, wants a thorough repair, and it is only a healthy activity which can change the minds of Orientals.

DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX.

A hostile movement has for some little time been developing against the Paris *bureaux de placement*. Assistants employed in different trades complain of being "exploited" by the proprietors of these establishments, whose business it is to bring employers and servants together. The leaders of the movement are the waiters and cooks employed at *cafés* and restaurants. On Saturday, Aug. 7 the matter occasioned serious street disorder, which gave the police some trouble. Acting upon resolutions taken at a congress about six hundred coffee-house waiters met on Saturday morning near the Halles, and marched, singing the "Marseillaise" and bearing a red flag, towards one of the principal bureaux situated at the corner of the Rue St. Honoré and Rue Vauvilliers. On seeing the approach of the procession, the proprietor, M. Ridoux, barricaded his door; but the waiters succeeded in breaking in. In terror for his life, M. Ridoux escaped by a back window, and obtained the aid of the police. These, however, were not in sufficient force to prevent the menacing crowd making similar visits to other establishments. In some cases, besides frightening the proprietors and their clerks, the rioters broke the windows and tore down the signs over the doors. Ultimately they presented themselves at the offices of the *Cri du Peuple*, and left with the editor of that paper a written statement of their grievances. Five or six arrests were made. These *bureaux de placement* are licensed by the authorities. What the employés demand is that they be forthwith suppressed, on the ground that the proprietors, besides charging exorbitant commissions for finding places, conspire with the masters to fleece them in different ways. The aid of the Chamber of Deputies against the bureaux has been also invoked by a petition which the men have addressed to President Fioquet.

MR. MARION CRAWFORD THE BEST BOOKS.

Mr. F. Marion Crawford has written the following letter on this subject to the editors of the *New York Critic*. The "first list" is one of the best hundred books, the "second list" is one of the best hundred American books:—

I think that there are very grave difficulties in the way of forming any definite scheme of reading, and I do not consider myself a competent judge. I will say in regard to the first list, however, that since Æschylus, Aristophanes, and Euripides are recommended, the omission of Sophocles is unwarrantable. His name might take the place of White's "Natural History of Selborne." I think, too, that with a view to general literary culture, it would be much more important to read Longfellow than Lowell. I think that you should give Rousseau's "Social Contract," as well as the "Confessions," for Carlyle regarded the former as the author's greatest work, unless I am mistaken. Further, I may point out that scholars no longer attribute the "Imitation of Christ" to Thomas à Kempis, and that the best modern editions are printed without his name. But the book should stand. I think Napoleon III.'s Life of Cæsar, though unfinished, deserves a place. And instead of reading Voltaire's complete works, I would substitute for his History of France, which is practically worthless, the History of Henri Martin, which is a valuable work. I would not omit Landor's "Gebir" as none of his verses are given, and the poem is very fine. Franklin's Autobiography is interesting, but it has not the value of Prescott's or of Irving's works. Both of these authors are in the second list, and deserve as high a place as Green in the first.

I am much flattered at being placed in the second list, but I am quite willing to resign my place to Mr. Edgar Fawcett if no other can be found for him. I think it is a pity, where so many novelists find a place, to omit Miss Fletcher, who writes under the name of "George Fleming ("Kismet" and other novels), and, is an American—and writes well.

In the first list again, I noticed the omission of Macaulay's name. Whatever we may say of the tone of his "History of England," when in pursuit of literary culture, I do not think we are justified in overlooking one who is such a master of style for the sake of reading Le Sage's "Gil Blas," however amusing the latter may prove to be.

To select is in this case to criticise, and I am not able to do that. I will only add that in the first list the number of authors might be increased without increasing the number of volumes; for their are certainly some novels among the complete works of Scott, Dickens, and Thackeray which might well give place to an equal number of volumes of French plays and memoirs. Racine and Corneille are classics and should be read in part. So Alfred de Musset. The memoirs collected by Victor Cousin, those of Saint-Simon, and many others deserve some study, even if only a portion of each be read; and it is remarkable that in such a list as the first there is to be found no history of our own country. That by Mr. Bancroft might be substituted with advantage for some parts of Mr. Herbert Spencer's philosophical works. It is, on the whole, indicative of the present taste in our country that where Longfellow, Bancroft, Prescott, and Webster are excluded, Dr. Holmes and Mr. Lowell should find a place, well deserved, indeed, but surely not better earned than that of those great men. If these few remarks appear to you to be of any use, pray use them as you please.

THE GOBELINS IN DANGER.

For some time past the French have been troubled about their famous Gobelins—the Gobelins towards which every stranger bends his footsteps as to one of the sights of Paris. Louis XIV. acquired the Hôtel des Gobelins in order to establish in it a Manufacture Royale des Meubles de la Couronne; clever artists were brought over from Flanders, who had studied their art from models by Lucas of Leyden and Albrecht Durer, and whose decendants are still at work producing those tissues known as Gobelins or tapestry, which, M. Muntz says, are analogous to the work of the painter or that of the mosaicist. Now the old buildings in which generations of artists have received their training, and whence unsurpassed marvels of tapestry had been sent into the world, are to be torn down and replaced by premises the cost of which is estimated at five million francs. To this the Parisian objects, not only because he considers the present premises as suitable to-day as they were in times past (which opinion seems to be shared by the inhabitants of the Gobelins) and is loath to do away with this monument of a brilliant past, but above all because is frugally minded, and asks point blank, "Where is the money to come from, since the Budget for the current year shows only item of 50,000 francs for reparations, and all of which has already been disposed of?" Which question is to the credit of the Parisian, and while the present Hôtel des Gobelins is still able to produce such samples and workmanship as are now approaching completion, and which are destined to ornament the Elysée, the Senate, and the National Library, it is to be hoped that the Paris authorities will desist from the plan of rebuilding the Gobelins, were it only for "auld lang syne."

A RUSSIAN ARTIST IN CENTRAL ASIA.

The eminent Russian artist, M. Vereschagin, has lately come before the public in tha new capacity of littérateur. He has contributed in French to the *Nouvelle Revue* and in German to the *Kolnische Zeitung*, his subjects in the latter case being reminiscences from journeys and battle-fields. In the course of a string of anecdotes he tells of the following incidents which occurred while the artist was travelling in Central Asia:—

After a tour of some forty miles along the Chinese frontier I came to a detachment of Cossacks. The district was overrun with hares, and after some sport I sat down for a night's rest under the open sky. Tired as I was, I was prevented from going to sleep by the terrific barking of the dogs. "Can't you get these brutes to be quiet?" I called out to the Cossack on watch. "That is impossible," he answered; "no human being can prevent them from barking, because they are after the beast." "What kind of a beast?" "A tiger." "But are there tigers in this district?" "Certainly, and a great number of them; they come from the mountains every night, and they do not come singly." "And do they come close to this place?" Yes, right up to the barracks? Thep come out just at the place where you are lying, and begin to sniff the air for food." "In that case it is rather daring for me to lie down here, and have, perhaps, my nose bitten off." "Oh, bless you, no; why should it be daring? Do not disturb yourself in the least. If they come closer the dogs will see them, and let us know that the beasts are here." And, trusting to the dogs, I fell asleep, and did not awake till the next morning.

An incident of a different kind M. Vereshchagin relates thus:—When Samarkand had been conquered for the second time, our artillery officers were bent upon destroying the temple Shaderi, which is covered with china, because shots had been fired from it upon our hospitals. At the last moment I was told that the soldiers were about to tear down the valuable frieze work, and it was only after the greatest efforts that I could persuade our officers to abstain from their intention. In this same temple an old scholarly mullha was living, and while the bullets were raining down upon it, I wondered more than once whether it was he who had prepared this welcome for us. My suspicion was grounded on the fact that once before I had seen him at a bazaar, where he incited the populace to insurrection, and bade them annihilate the Russians, who belonged not to the faithful. He became extremely confused when on that occasion I came up and shook hands with him. When General Kaufmann's regiment relieved us, and besiegers had entered into the fortress which we, with 500 men, had hardly been able to hold I went to bed for the first time after a week of intense excitement. I had just turned in when my friend Colonel Nasaroff, by whose side I had fought during the last week, rushed in to me, shouting, "Vassili Vasulivitch, I have a fresh battalion; come along we will burn down the bazaar." I can't come, I am too tired." "Very well, then I must go alone, and it will be said that Nasaroff has burned down Samarkand." He ran away and soon the town was enveloped in a cloud of smoke. I remembered my friend the mullha—was he dead or had he fled? Afterwards Nasaroff told me what had become of him. "We went right into the cursed temple." "Well," I asked, almost afraid of the answer, "and how did you find it? Was anybody in it?" "Only a few; the rascals had all run away." I breathed more freely. "Only one mullha we caught—a regularly furious old fellow. He ran up the ladder like a cat. Very well, and what was the end?" "Of course, we knocked him down with the bayonet. Ugh!"

M. FRANCOES COPPEE AND HIS WORK.

M. Francois Coppee, one of the the first of contemporary French poets and dramatist, has been interviewed by a representative of the *Gaulois* regarding his method of work and a new drama on which he is engaged. The author of "The Jacobite," it seems, receives more letters than any other man in Paris. Most of them are from young literary *débutants* who are dying to have five-act dramas in verse played at the Théâtre Francais or to publish, volumes of poems. Lamartine used to write to young aspirants, "Monsieur, vous êtes plus poëte que moi," Coppée does not respond to the numerous requests addressed to him. Like Theophile Gautier, one of Coppée's great hobbies is the collecting of stray cats, of which there it quite a colony at his house in the Mont Parnasse quarter. He lives there plainly and quietly. Rising at nine o'clock (he is not an early bird), he commences the day with a cigarette in the garden among his favourite flowers. He does his writing after midday, and in the evening goes for his habitual promenade on Boulevard Mont Parnasse. The new drama upon which he is now engaged differs entirely from his previous productions. The scene is to be laid in the Balkans at the end of the fifteenth century, after the fall of Constantinople. He is to make it exciting, with plenty of action, and has chosen the revolt of the Slavs against the Turks as the subject. The poet is off to the Pyrenees to finish the new drama, which will be produced at the Odéon in the winter.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, Saturday, Aug. 28, 1886.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4	Per Cent. Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 97	6
4½	Per Cent. of 1870 (1885) ...	„ 99	8
4½	Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893) ...	„ 102	6
4½	Per Cent. of 1879(1893)(New loan)	102	6
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (Coupon)		

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED RAILWAY STOCKS.

East Indian Annuity Class A. ...	£1	}	
Ditto ditto Class B. ...	£1	}	Nominal.
Ditto Deferred Annuity ...	£100	}	
5 Per Cent. Oudh and Rohilkund ...	£10	150	
5 Per Cent. Scinde, P. and Delhi ...	£20	290	

MYSORE GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1882.

5	Per Cent. for 20 years (1902)	Rs.	100	0 Noml.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	Per Cent. of 1865 (1885) ...	Paid off		
6	Per Cent. of 1866 (1886) ...	100	0	
6	Per Cent. of 1867 (1887) ...	102	0	
6	Per Cent. of 1870 (1889) ...	103	0	
6	Per Cent. of 1872 (1891) ...	103	8	
5	Per Cent. of 1878 (1908) ...	99	4	
5	Per Cent. of 1884-5 (1905) ...	99	8	
5	Per Cent. of 1885-6 (1915) ...	99	8	
5	Per Cent. of 1886-7 (1916) ...	99	12	
4½	Per Cent. of 1882 (1902) ...	95	0	

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

4½	Per Cent. of 1881	97	0	
5½	Per Cent. of 1886	103	12	

MADRAS MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

5	Per Cent. of 1881 (1912)	Rs.	100	0 Noml.

RANGOON MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1888) ...	Rs.	102	0
5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1892) ...	„	103	2
5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1896) ...	„	104	0
5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1900) ...	„	104	0

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ...	1	4	1-2	
Ditto ditto, at 3 months' sight ...	1	4	15-32	
Ditto ditto, on *demand*	1	4	3-8	
Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1	4	11-32	
Credit Bills (1st class) at 6 months' sight	1	4	23-32	
Document Bills (1st class) for acceptance, 6 months' sight ...	1	4	23-32	
Do. for payment, 6 months' sight ...	1	4	3-4	

DEBENTURE OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

8	Per Cent. 1882 (1887) Asiatic			...Noml.
8	Per Cent. 1882 (1888) Bowreah Cotton		101	0
8	Per Cent. 1882 (1892) Canal Press		103	0
5	Per Cent. 1881 (1891) Darj. Him. Ry.		100	0
5	Per Cent. 1881 (1896) Do. do.		100	0
7	Per Cent. 1883 (1888) Dunbar Cotton ...		97	0
7	Per Cent. 1883 (1888) Eastern Cachar Tea		100	0
8	Per Cent. 1884 (1889) Fort Gloster Jute		103	0
8	Per Cent. ... ... Gossery Jute Mills Noml.			
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7	Per Cent. 1883 (1888) Howrah Mills ...		103	0
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8	Per Cent. 1884 (1894) Selim Tea ...		104	0
8	Per Cent. 1880 (1890) Sing & Murmah ...		104	0
7	Per Cent. 1885 (1895) Titaghur Paper Mills		103	0

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Agra Bank, Ld.	£10	3 p.ct.	125
Agra Savings' Bank ...	100	5 p.ct.	120x
Allahabad Bank, Ld. ...	100	7½ p.ct.	186x
Alliance Bank of Simla...	100	5 p.ct.	142x
Bank of Bengal	500	5 p.ct.	832½
Bank of Upper India ...	100	5 p.ct.	130x
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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. age Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman has deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
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"I'm Going to Bombay."
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LADIES' WATCHES.

Fig. 10.

Fig. 11.

Fig. 12.

Fig. 13.

Fig. 14.

Fig. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the sizes usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a key less hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

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Do.	crystal faced, like illustration 12	40	0
Gold keyless	crystal faced, like illustration 12	60	0
Do.	hunting, like illustration 11	65	0
Do.	half-hunting, like illustration 10	70	0
Do.	half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10	130	0
Do.	hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11	125	0
Do.	crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12	95	0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial		175	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled		200	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial		150	0
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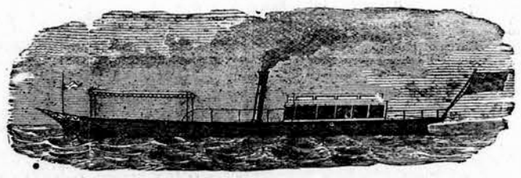

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